The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,203.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOTTABHOY SADANUNDJEE—January 21st, at her father's house, the widow of Mottabhoy Sadanundjee Kaiy, (who died on the 7th instant,) grand-son of Trimbuck Raghoba Sett, Head Clerk to the Prothonotary of the High Court, Bombay, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MARINDIN—WATKINS—January 13th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. F. O. Mayne, Henry Colville Marindin, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of John Gregory Watkins, Esq., of Woodfield, Worcestershire.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—January 15th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major J. T. Clarke, 34th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

HILL—January 14th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUICK—MOORE—January 11th, at St Andrew's Church, by special license, by the Rev. Augustus Clifford Bell, assisted by the Rev. W. Stevenson, David Buick, Esq., M. C. S., to Maggie, eldest daughter of the Rev. John H. Moore, Elmwood, Belfast.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

.... 3rd Leave Bussorah 17th
.... 7th „ Bushire 19th
.... 9th „ Bunder Abbas 23rd
......12th „ Muscat 25th
......14th Arrive Bombay 28th

"EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., mmander, will be despatched as above on 3rd
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.
rgo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer kur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
y usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
ee on................................ 10th and 25th.

ip "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. nder, will be despatched as above, twelve hours of the next Overland Mail.
he English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but etwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the ing; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. ing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
terchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	16	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5‡	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. SAUNDERS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa........ „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta .... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 2 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February. For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on SATURDAY next the 27th instant.
For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. MOLLISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st Feb nary next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
9th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.................................. £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class................................. „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

FOR HAVRE.
TO SAIL ABOUT 1st PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to
W NICOL & Co Agents of ship "Vectis."
Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989.76 tons Register, built in 1853 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay 19th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *William Ritson*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *William Ritson*.
Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY the 25th January 1866, and the days following, a quantity of old and serviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awings (old), Canvas, Sails, Rope, Copper (Brass and Iron, old), Coal Dust, &c. &c. For terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.
A. McCOMBIE, Junior.
Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX, of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.
B. BALCRISHNA.
7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.
Bombay, 16th January 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following special Resolutions:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, "by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidatrs" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.
15th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે મીકાનીક્સ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बाम्बे मेकानीकस बील्डीन कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.
W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.
2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.
H. T. MARTIN, Manager.
Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
ROBINSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.
ROBINSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, advertised to take place on the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED to the 30th instant, at 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54388, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.
12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight .... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.
10th October 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Bombay, 20th December 1865. Secretary.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.
J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.
11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—
Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.
FLETCHER & MITCHEL.
31st August 1865.

GEORGE III JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

Now Ready.

RIDDELL'S INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, 6th Edition, Revised and Corrected. Rs. 10.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Regulations for European Officers in India, part 3. Furlough, Retirement Medical Officers, &c.	5	12
The following parts of the work are still available:		
Part 1.—Staff Corps Rules and Staff Salaries	3	12
„ 2.—Commands, &c.	8	0
Voyle's Dictionary of Artillery and Scientific Terms.	5	0
Robertson's Catechism of Infantry Drill	3	12
Instructions in Musketry, latest edition	0	12
Field Exercises, pocket edition, corrected up to 1865.	0	12
Queen's Regulations, pocket edition	0	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War.	3	0
Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Military Hospitals	0	12
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions. By G. F. Gamble	0	12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH,
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style of HUTCHINSON, DODS & Co., in connection with Messrs. KER, DODS & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. DODS, KER & Co., Manchester.
JOHN S. DODS.
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.
HENRY D. DODDS,
Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 18th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
(If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
(If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5¼ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS and Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITH; in Bombay, Mr. GEORGE FOGGO and Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES.
FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 10th November 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड,
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 10 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1ST and 2ND CALLS, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.
By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
Bombay, 6th December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.
Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICE.—VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers to "The Victoria Museum and Gardens" Scheme and of all interested in the Museum will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4½ P. M., (and not on Monday the 22nd as first advertised) when the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee will submit a Report of their proceedings, and Resolutions will be proposed for raising an additional Subscription for the completion of the Museum.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

By order of the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee,
GEO. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Joint Secretary.
Town Hall, Bombay, 12th January 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN and his DAUGHTER, lately arrived from England, is desirous of taking part of a BUNGALOW with a respectable family: Colaba or Mazagon preferred. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library. THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) 150 tons of steam COAL to be delivered on the Company's Bunder, at Colaba.

No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.
GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.
18th January 1866.

WANTED, a good CLERK: he must have a good knowledge of English and Accounts, write a good hand, and have had experience in a Mercantile or Government office. Salary Rupees 60 per mensem.

Apply personally to Captain A. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Bombay Education Society, between 9 and 11 A. M. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Secretary B. E. S.
Byculla, 20th January 1866.

NOTICES.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.—This Liqueur, which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER & CHOLERA. May be had of
A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Temooljee Rustomjee and Veerbae his wife and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee his wife .... } Plaintiffs.

versus,

Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 93⅝ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅝ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years empathically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, AS THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers' Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

NOTICES.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—
Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.
Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.
—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland Wiltshire and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Do. F. Hyson and finest Hyson.
Orange Pekoe.	
Flowery do.	

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st March, a very cool BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing Back Bay. Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) two cool and commodious BUNGALOWS in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 250 and 200 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a large commodious Wooden BUNGALOW, called the "Hill Side," well furnished, situated on the Chowk Point on Matheran Hill. For particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, containing several Rooms, fit for a large Family. Garden with a Fountain in the Compound. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, an English built circular painted BROUGHAM, the property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 700. Apply to MR. TOWNER, Saddler, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, "Young Maymoon" a high caste CHESTNUT ARAB, quiet to ride, fast and steady in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE.
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
3, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a COFFEE ESTATE, situated in the healthy, pleasant, and picturesque province of Coorg, about 7 miles from Mercara, the chief Civil and Military station of the district. The main road leading from Mercara to Cod lpett and Munzerabad runs at a distance of only 2 miles from the Estate, and is connected with it by a planter's road, on which Carts can travel with safety.

The Estate comprises 271 acres, as per Government survey certificate, but in reality much more. Of this 120 acres have been carefully planted and are in partial bearing—21 acres have been cleared and made ready for planting next season—30 acres form fine grazing land, and the remainder is dense forest. The soil has been pronounced by several experienced planters as capitally adapted for Coffee.

The Estate is well sheltered by ranges of mountains on all sides. There is a temporary Bungalow and Cooly lines, and a good supply of tools on the plantation.

The title is secured by a grant, and the Government right to the timber in the forest has been waved.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to MR. W. JENNINGS Mercara, Coorg; or to the Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN," a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

		Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine	qts.	22	per doz
A good Wine		18	„
do.	pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines	qts.	18-37	
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	15	„
Brandy—pale	„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	36	„
do.	pts.	16½ to 18	per doz
Curaçoa	qts.	36	per doz.
Noyeau	„	34	„
Maraschino	„	34	„
Barsac	„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.	
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	qts.	26	per doz.
Tent Wine		29	„

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	„	„	35
Do. good	„	„	30
SHERRY, dry	„	„	25
Do. pale	„	„	25
Do. do.	„	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY,	„	„	20
Do.	„	„	

Fort, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs. „	15
Do. white do	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	33
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }		33
Good Tiffin pale	„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heeringe, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	[illegible]
Do. „ a Crown	[illegible]
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	[illegible]
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	[illegible]
Do. do. Pints	[illegible]
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly	[illegible]
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	[illegible]
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	[illegible]
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	[illegible]
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	[illegible]
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	[illegible]
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	[illegible]
Do. Golden, Do.	[illegible]
Do. Green Seal	[illegible]
Do. Vino Fino	[illegible]
Do. Red Seal	27
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	[illegible]
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	25
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	33
Port, Black Seal	[illegible]
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	15
Dry Gin, Black Seal	15
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	[illegible]
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 186[illegible].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat, nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 2½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 2½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	97½
Do.	60 Do. do.	96
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	208

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	...	Asiatic Bank Corpn	45 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India	150 p sh.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	50 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	40 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(incldg n s 60 p c nm
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	Par.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank	15½ p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n.n
1,000,000	500	250	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm
625,000		250		East Indian Bank	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	45 p ct dis.
500,000	200	100	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	30		London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pctpm nm
800,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 pct pmnm
....	....	......	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	40	10	......	Alliance Financial	
....				Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
				Bhattia Financial	No quotations.
750,000	50	10	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	8 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	.....	Central India Finan	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	50	...	Elphinstone Finan	
....	....	....	.....	Financial Asso of Europe & India	
1200000	400	10		Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	40	100		Do. New Capital	2½ p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100		Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
900,000	400	50		Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	1000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	5,700 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	180 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,625 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,725 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
160,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock	5 dis
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 90
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 86¼
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" Par.
Five and a half per cent.	" 106¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 17th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 430 to 435
Surat and Broach	" 410 to 415
Porebunder	" 300 to 310
Veeraval	" 300 to 340
Khandeish	" 287 to 300
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)	" 450 to 455
Oomrawattee (March and April)	" 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	" 440 to 445
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 490 to 495

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th January, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 20th January 1866 :—

LIABILITIES.		13th Jan.		20th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	104,50,000	Rs.	104,50,005
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	"	104,03,000	"	104,03,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	"	73,05,291	"	107,18,315
Deposits at Head Office	"	202,24,145	"	224,28,065
Do. at Branches	"	49,79,717	"	50,05,585
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,48,423	"	2,49,330
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	4,93,167	"	9,77,513
	Rs.	551,59,726	Rs.	612,88,821
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	91,79,062	Rs.	95,91,013
Credit Accounts at Do	"	66,66,174	"	66,81,296
Bills Discounted at Do	"	229,63,655	"	234,61,855
Dead Stock	"	7,56,676	"	7,59,976
Stamps	"	23,180	"	12,680
Balances with Agents	"	19,42,649	"	19,19,474
Sundries	"	7,03,303	"	11,49,676
Govt. Reserve Cash	"	33,05,291	"	67,18,345
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	47,86,571	"	70,17,912
Do. Branches	"	45,33,165	"	38,76,594
	Rs.	551,59,726	Rs.	612,88,821

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Chambers, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Belgaum.

Clutterbuck, Captain, 56th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Biddle, Captain J. M., 21st Hussars, to join, from via Indore and Agra.

Collins, Assistant Surgeon H. C., Medical Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.

Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Davidson, Captain F., attached 3rd N. I., on duty, to Malligaum.

Slade, Lieutenant Colonel H., 5th Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.

Hewett, Major W. S., Assistant Adjutant General M. D. A., to rejoin, to Mhow.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th January.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 18th December.—By Brigadier General Raines, C. B., Commanding at Aden, appointing Lieutenant F. S. Leacock, General List, to act as Staff Officer to the Field Force under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Woolcombe, Royal Artillery.

Dated 22nd December.—By the Officer Commanding 103rd Foot, appointing Ensign Price, to act as Interpreter of Musketry to the Regiment.

Dated 6th January.—By Brigadier General Birdwood, Commanding Poona Brigade, appointing Lieutenant Grant, 33rd Foot, to officiate as Interpreter to the 96th Foot.

Dated 10th January.—By Major Smith, C. B., Commanding Mhow Division, appointing Captain Bushe, 15th Regiment N. I., Station Staff Officer at Indore, vice Captain Frankland, 103rd Foot, with effect from the 16th January.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Kemp, and Wakefield are directed to proceed, the former to Poona for duty with the 33rd Foot, and the latter to Kirkee for duty with the Royal Artillery. Both Officers will travel at the public expense.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain A. M. Rawlins, 95th Foot, from 24th November to 24th March, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Ensign W. Cartwright, 45th Foot, from 16th January to 15th February, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Conductor W. Lee, Commissariat Department, from 1st January to 1st February, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
22 Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Veravull,	Jan. 20.
Waverly	Nacoda	Cochin,	Jan. 1.
Futtey Shaw Allum	Grant	Calcutta,	Dec. 19.
Belle of Sea	Hammond	Boston,	Sept. 15.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —

S. S. *Lord Clyde*, for Kurrachee.

S. S. *Koina*, for Aden and Suez.

Ship *Princess Sommentine*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Adolf Fredholm*, for Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 16th, Screw steamer *Negapatam*, from Negapatam.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a respectable HOUSEKEEPER, one that could be Amanuensis preferred. Apply to MR. H. T. TOWERS, 24, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, take on LEASE, or to take the MANAGEMENT of a BRICK and TILE WORK, &c., by a Gentleman who has had many years experience in Scotland. Apply at once to "A. D.," care of *Gazette*.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godowkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

TO LET, from 1st February 1866, the First Floor of the House, No. 2, in Hummum Street, Fort, now occupied by Messrs. Ramcrustna Sazba & Co., and above Mr. Partridge, Red Boot Mart. Apply on the premises.
Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

MILNER'S SAFES.—FOR SALE, one medium sized and two large MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES: also two COPYING PRESSES.
Apply to the Liquidator, Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited).
22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.
By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of MR. JAMES TWEEDIE in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant. MACNEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

REFERRING to the above Notice we have THIS DAY admitted MR. GUSTAVUS THOMSEN a PARTNER in our Firm, the business of which will hereafter be carried on under the style of MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co.
MACNEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—
1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.
By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a "STAND" for the accommodation of the Public, has been erected on the RACE COURSE. Early applications for seats, should therefore be made to MR. J. S. MAIDMENT, at Byculla, or to JAFFER SULLIMAN, in the Fort.
Price of Tickets, as follows:—

	Rs.
For the Race Season 1866, 1st Class, Chairs each	15
Do. do. do. Benches each	12
For the Race Season 1866, 2nd Class, Chairs each	10
Do. do. do. Benches each	6
Day Tickets, 1st Class, Chairs each	5
Do. do. Benches each	4
Day Tickets, 2nd Class, Chairs each	3
Do. do. Benches each	2

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

JOHNSTON & Co.—7, Church Gate Street. On FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for PUBLIC AUCTION the following:—
13,000 Trichinopoly Cheroots.
80 Dozen best Virmouth.
15 Mirrors.
30 Globe Lamps.
Sets of Dish Covers.
Pearl, Golden, Blue and Coral Beads.
Candlesticks, with Shades.
Several Crates of Glass and Earthenware.
An invoice of American Clocks.
At 1 P. M., if not previously disposed of—
One Palanqueen.
One Shigram.
And any Carriages offering.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January next, at the Office of the undersigned, Cawasjee Patell Street, at 4 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company, held on the 23rd day of November:—
1. That the existing Deed of Settlement of the Company be cancelled; and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association produced be approved and passed as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
2. That the following Gentlemen be Members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (Chairman.)
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., and
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Esq.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers,
Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited).
Bombay, 23rd December 1865.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.
JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.
A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.
Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.
Two self-driving Cab bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.
One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.
One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.
One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.
And other Carriages.
Also Just Landed.
A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.
22nd January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ધી બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).
बाम्बे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटेड).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of Directors held YESTERDAY, the undermentioned SHARES, on which only the Fourth Call or Fifth Instalment (making Rs. 1,200) had been paid, were declared absolutely forfeited after the 30th instant, if Rs. 400 per share and interest shall not have been paid on or before that day, the Call being due 24th November 1864: Nos. 1 to 48, 61 to 65, 78 to 81, 88, 95, 98, 99, 131, to 135, 348, 366, 372 to 375.
Also, that the following Shares on which the Fifth Call or Sixth Instalment (making Rs. 1,400) had been paid were declared absolutely forfeited after the 30th instant, the Call being due 21st January 1865. These will be revied as an act of grace and favour on payment of the sum of Rs. 200 per share and interest of 24 per cent per annum between the 1st and 15th February 1866: Nos. 50, 100, 101, 128, 136 to 150, 151 to 155, 156, to 165, 183, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 211 to 220, 229, 230, 242, 243, 266, 267, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276 to 278, 288 to 293, 294, 324, 325, 326, 329, 359, 369, 398, 399, and 400.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th January 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steam Packet *Rangoon*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Wednesday ....24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday.................31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	23	Uranus on the Meridian at 9-48 P.M.	6 37	5 47	3 4	3 32	20th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 10m. 28s. 7.
Wed.	24	Moon first Qr. at 1-45 A.M.	6 37	5 47	4 3	4 37	
Thurs.	25	Mars passes 0° 31' S of Mercury at 7-1 P.M.	6 37	5 48	5 15	5 57	
Fri.	26	Mercury rises at 6-15 A.M.	6 37	5 49	6 41	7 23	
Sat.	27	Jupiter passes N of Mercury	6 37	5 49	8 3	8 3	
Sun.	28	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 36	5 50	9 6	9 34	
Mon.	29	Twilight ends at 6-39 P.M.	6 36	5 50	10	10 23	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 15TH TO THE 21ST JANUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 15	30·068	29·941	66·5	80·1	63·4	70·8	..	...
16	" 028	" 912	68·8	79·7	64·9	69·5	..	...
17	" 032	" 916	66·8	80·8	63·4	70·3	..	...
18	" 039	" 901	65·8	79·1	62·4	68·8	..	...
19	29 994	" 889	65·3	79·3	61·4	69·3	...	...
20	30·015	" 907	66·5	77·2	61·9	69·0	...	...
21								

Jan. 15—Partially clouded with cirri; mist; dew at night.
16— do. do.
17— do. do.; mist and haze; slight dew.
18—A few cirri at times; slight dew; mist; breeze from N. W.
19—Partially clouded with cirri; dew; mist.
20— do. do.; copious dew; mist.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.
CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 17
AGRA	Jan. 16	LAHORE	Jan. 13
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 17	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 17
BANGALORE	Jan. 13	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 15	MEERUT	Jan. 16
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 11
CEYLON	Jan. 15	OUDH	Jan. 13
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 10
DELHI	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Jan. 13
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* is not in our opinion happy in its remarks upon the case of Mr. Anstey and the attorneys. The course adopted by those gentlemen, as complained by Mr. W. H. Crawford in his evidence before the High Court on Friday last, is one of very great gravity to the public, and cannot be dismissed in the sort of way our contemporary has summed it up. In the first place he clearly under-states the case when he alludes to "some sort of understanding" among the attorneys to deprive Mr Anstey of briefs. The "sort of understanding" was indeed nothing less than a formal conspiracy reduced to writing, the result of Mr. Crawford's own powerful ingenuity and redundant energy; and to the furtherance of which he devoted the festive hours of his Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. "I *did* initiate the movement," says Mr. Crawford, "and I am proud of it." We may after this surely be permitted to doubt whether Mr. Anstey's is the only "exceptional temperament" spoken of by the *Reviewer* which has caused the present unhappy difference.

We are however willing to grant the *Reviewer* the exceptional temperament to make the best of it he may. The real issue between the attorneys and the public is this: Are they justified in taking advantage of the peculiar relation between themselves and barristers and agreeing so to interfere between one of the latter body and the public as to prevent his getting employment in his profession, whether the public wish it or not? The writer in the *Review* says they are, because any, or every, attorney is at liberty to refuse a client's business clogged with a condition of retaining any particular counsel, and what all may do "all may agree to do." It is not worth while arguing this point with the *Review*, because the Acting Chief Justice has already decided against the view contended for; but we certainly should like to see how the proposition which is advanced could be supported, and what is our contemporary's notion of the word "may." He cannot mean to contend that such an agreement could have any binding legal effect upon the parties to it: and no code of morality with which we are acquainted justifies such an exercise of the arbitrary power which the attorneys hold over barristers.

We can quite understand that the attorneys are not fond of Mr. Anstey, and that they have been for some time anxious to "feed fat the anxious grudge they owe him:" but in the particular method they have adopted to prove their dislike, they have been unfortunate; and it is not at all improbable that they have opened up a question which may not be laid to rest in a manner altogether satisfactory to their professional interests. Mr. Anstey himself is protected from injury by the decision of the Acting Chief Justice allowing him to practise in the High Court without the intervention of an attorney; and it must no doubt add to his grim satisfaction to know that every fee he pockets, comes out of the legitimate emoluments of his adversaries. But what if a greater danger remains behind? What if finding the suspension of the existing rule of the High Court to work well in the case of Mr. Anstey the public should enquire—and very naturally—why it should not be entirely repealed? The mysterious and subtle virtue supposed to be found in the existing relations between barrister and attorney is not by any means easy of comprehension by the gross matter of fact intellects of outsiders, especially of the native public. All that they *know* is that the result of such an arrangement is very expensive; while they have to take it upon trust that the work is better done in consequence. But if through Mr. Anstey's experiment it should happen to dawn upon them that [illegible] their work is not better done in consequence, but on the other hand is done more cheaply without it, it would not seem easy to answer any question as to the retention of the rule in any way in accordance with the views of the attorneys.

Touching the propriety of this rule itself, it would perhaps be almost profane in us to venture to criticize what two branches of one learned profession have agreed to recognize as one of their joint binding principles. But still the question is a public one, and deserves to be treated on public grounds. In another article, therefore, we propose briefly to discuss whether this rule is one sound in itself, or fitted to the peculiar state of society in which we find ourselves in India.

* * *

HISTORY is always repeating itself and will do so as long as the world lasts and in spite of Dr. Cumming. A people when left to itself has seldom or never a story to tell. The antagonism out of which history emerges, is the innate antagonism existing either between one nation and another, or between a nation and nature herself. The chronicler would write in vain, were all peoples constituted alike. History is developed in contact with antagonistic elements. It was only the other day, that history could tell us anything of the Andamans and their inhabitants. We are indebted not a little to the mutiny for our knowledge of these barbarians. Brought in contact with them the genius of history is invoked, and we learn with renewed emphasis the truth of the saying that, as with individuals "it is not good" for nations "to be alone." England's mission, as we understand it, is to teach the nations how to live, not above, but under law. When she shall have "put a girdle round the earth" which shall embrace all nations and tongues in the love of law and justice, then the old New-Zealander on the broken arch of London Bridge may begin the story of her "Decline and Fall." But the task of the New-Zealander, the creation of fancy, will not be assigned in our day. Constituted as that Southern islander is, he will never be tempted to cross the "streams of ocean" in search of the picturesque, or scenes of classic story. Not until the Ethiopian can change the colour of his [illegible] shall the vision of Macaulay be capable of realisation for such an era is in the region of the non-possible.

Human nature may be—very likely is—the same in all races. But whence comes the disparity in physical strength and mental vigour? In these details, the differences are so obvious, that some doubt the identity of the origin of the species. The varieties, if such they be, are incomprehensible. To revert to the Ethiopian, is it because he has been pronounced guilty of the colour of his skin, through no fault of his, that we are to attribute to such a charge or cause the revolution and bloodshed in Jamaica? Were our own stupendous mutinies of eight short years ago, the quarrels of brothers merely? We think not. Deeper, far deeper than black hide bound bodies must we seek for the *fons et origo mali*.

The cause is in the race antagonism alluded to above. It is not because the freed men of Jamaica are black, that they essayed to exterminate their white skinned benefactors, if that really be the version of the matter, but because existence with them as a law of nature is intolerable in the presence of an alien race, that the attempt was made.

The negro is, with very few exceptions, a child all the days of his life, and has been through countless generations. His attempt at civilization never rises above caricature, it is imitative and therefore suicidal. What is the value of his literature, art, or science? He has none.

We are not of those who believe that race antagonism is proportional to the variety of complexions. The bloodiest pictures on the book of time have been painted by the fair skinned warriors of Europe and America. Is there no race antagonism in the so-called United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? In Erin's isle, do Celt and Saxon live in unity like brothers? What is Fenianism, but race antagonism? Our orthodox brother tells us that we are all of one blood. Granted. But who made us to differ? The miracle of difference is as stupendous as that of original creation. Our orthodox brother farthermore opines, that he and his descendants might, in course of time, by a perennial residence in Ethiopia and dispensing with parasols, become Ethiopians. This may well be doubted in the face of a fact patent to all, and that is—according to Knox of anatomical memory—that you cannot even by an act of Parliament convert an Irishman into an Englishman. Pending the sitting of the Jamaica Commission, we are silent. Yet this much we are certain in maintaining, that the horrors and atrocities which have harrowed the souls of many Englishmen—prompting them to call down vengeance on Governor Eyre and his executive, were as nothing but mercy itself, when contrasted with the inhumanity of a scheme which may have contemplated the wholesale massacre and extermination of the white race in the island.

* * *

THE public meeting, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, takes place this afternoon at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising additional funds for the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum. We sincerely hope that this opportunity will not be lost by our native fellow-citizens to prove their continued loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty. There certainly could not be a better opportunity than this, by a great and unanimous act of public sprit, to wipe out the memories of the share mania of 1864-65 and the quarrels which have arisen out of it. This meeting ought to be a general oblivion of the past and a fresh starting point in the career of public spirit in Bombay.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 11TH JANAURY, 5-2 P. M.

Bank of England discount 8 per cent.

Telegraphic communication between London and the provinces is interrupted owing to a heavy fall of snow breaking the wires.

General Prim defeated Commandant Spanish General Concha.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Arragon.

At Barcelona a demonstration against the Government was dispersed by the military firing on the people.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

MADRAS, 22ND DEC.

Red Hazard won the Governor's Cup.

Judge Steele of the Small Cause Court died of cholera on Sunday.

An increasing demand in the money market.

Bank Bills 2s. 1 5-8d.

Bank Shares 80 per cent premium.

Government paper, 5½ per cent. 108½., 4 per cent. 87.

Market in favour of buyers.

GALEE, 22nd Jan.

Mail Steamer *Nemesis* from Suez signalled.

MANGALORE, 20th Jan.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Carwar.

COCHIN, 22nd Jan.

Steamer *Cheluba* sailed for Tuticorin and Colombo.

MADRAS, 22nd Jan.

Steamer *India* from Calcutta and Northern Ports in sight.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE "AMALIA" STEAMER.

A PRIVATE telegram was received in Bombay yesterday, dated London, 16th instant, which states that the steamer *Amalia*, from Liverpool to Alexandria, was totally lost in the Bay of Biscay, with upwards of 2,500 packages of piece-goods for Bombay on board.

The *Amalia* was a screw steamer of 1825 tons burthen belonging to Messrs. Papyanni & Co.'s line of Mediterranean steamers, and the goods above alluded to would probably have been shipped by the Bombay and Bengal Steam Shipping Company.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 26TH DECEMBER.

BY the arrival of the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, Captain Auld, from Suez. We are in possession of English news of a week's later date than the last Mail.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, December, 26.)

The Speech of the new King of the Belgians to the Chambers has made a favourable impression in foreign countries, and been received with enthusiasm in Belgium.

It is stated that the French government intends to withdraw from the Extradition Treaty with England when it expires in June, 1866.

The Italian Ministry have resigned. General La Marmora has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet.

Both Houses of the American Legislature are occupied with the Mexican question.

The Prussian Government has ordered an increase in the Prussian iron-clad fleet.

The Fenian President in America has issued an address refusing to acknowledge the Senate held in New York, and announcing a Fenian Congress to be held in January. The Senate subsequently deposed the President, charging him with misappropriation of funds.

Mr. Russell Gurney, M. P., Recorder of London, has been appointed one of the Commissioners on the Jamaica inquiry.

The cattle plague is still on the increase in England and Wales.

Earl Cowley is to receive the garter vacant by the death of Lord Palmerston.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Dr. Fergusson, F. R. S.

Juarez has issued a decree declaring his constitutional Presidency extended till an election can take place.

Lord A. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Strutt, and Mr. [illegible]orrie have been seized by brigands in Greece, but liberated on the payment of £3,000 ransom.

General Logan has refused the Mexican mission offered to him by the American government.

The Belgian Ministers having tendered their resignations have been reinstated by the King.

A meeting was held at Cambridge for the purpose of passing resolutions condemnatory of Governor Eyre, but an amendment was carried declaring it unjust to pronounce any opinion pending inquiry.

A committee has been formed in London to obtain subscriptions for conducting the charges against Governor Eyre and the authorities in Jamaica.

A Fenian Head Centre has been arrested in London, and sent over to Cork for trial. Several Fenians tried in Cork have been found guilty, and true bills have been returned against others. The convicted Fenians have been transferred to Dartmoor prison.

A congratulatory address will be presented to Dr. Colenso on his arrival at Natal. The local bishops have declared him to be out of the pale of the Church.

Count Eulenburg has been sentenced to imprisonment for his share in the affray in which M. Otto lost his life.

The Princess Anna Murat was married to the Duke de Mouchy in Paris on the 18th of December.

Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English embassy at Paris has died of cholera.

The Council of the Paris Academy has expelled some students who delivered revolutionary speeches in Belgium. The sentence is condemned generally by the Parisian journals.

A project is in course of development for the union of the whole of London under one municipality.

A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at Merthyr Tydvil, by which 30 men have been killed, and many others injured.

The man who murdered three children in London, and his wife and daughter at Ramsgate, has been found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The Ancona Railway is open from Rome to beyond Foligno.

A steamer trading between London and Cork has been wrecked off the latter port. Several lives lost.

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Austria has been ratified.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieutenant-General D. Sim, Royal (Madras) Engineers—Major-General John Byng, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain T. F. J. Russell, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieutenant-General G. E. Gowan C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

Miscellaneous: The Hon. Robert Parker—Mr. Nicholas Wood—Sir George Curzon Bishopp, Bart.—The Hon. J. O. Murray—Rev. Dr. J. B. Frowd—Sir Charles L. Eastlake—Commander John White.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Dec. 26.)

THE vanity and nothingness of mere mundane pomp are shown in few cases so conspicuously as in the deaths of kings. Charles was hardly cold in Whitehall, when James was proclaimed at Temple Bar by the thunder of drums and trumpets, and the opening of fountains flowing with wine. Leopold I. was buried on Saturday, and Brussels was *en fete* on Sunday for Leopold II. The general mourning, the muffled drums, the solemn tread of the craped soldiers, and the dirge, more terrible than all the rest, were suddenly succeeded by universal rejoicing, music, shouts, flags banners, and salvos of artillery. The readiness with which a people can put off their grief, or the semblance of it, and put on festivity, is calculated to shake our confidence in the fidelity of the multitude. But the proverbial fickleness of crowds is not without its compensating advantages; and that facility of disposition which leads them at once to accept circumstances as they find them, happily averts the danger of conflict and collision at a time when difference of opinion might lead to the most serious results.

In Belgium this immediate acquiescence of the people in the new *regime* is of special importance. It is notorious that the country is divided into two hostile camps; and that the late King, a Protestant, held the scales evenly between them, while the present King, a Roman Catholic, is known to be attached to one of them, and that not the popular one. Under the action of such conflicting influences, any delay in the settlement of the succession, the interregnum of a day, would have opened the door to discussions, upon which the door could not have been so easily closed again. Fortunate, therefore, is it for Belgium that no struggle for ascendancy in the councils about the throne was permitted to arise, and that the new King took the oaths at the earliest possible moment, and entered upon his functions while the tears were yet flowing for the father whom he and Belgium had just lost. His professions to the Chamber were distinguished by prudence and good taste, and his reinstatement of the old ministers, who as a matter of form, had tendered their resignation, is the best pledge he could give of his determination to tread in the footsteps of his father. The opening, consequently, is full of hope. The new king has adopted everything as he found it; he has disturbed nothing; and the State Machinery goes on as usual. If Leoplod II. carry out his programme firmly, he has little to fear from within, and so long as Belgium is true to herself, she ought not to have much to fear from without.

The strange constitutional question which is creating so much excitement just now in the colony of Victoria, has produced in England a wide-spread feeling of astonishment. It is impossible to judge the matter in this country from any other point of view than that which is prescribed by the constitution, and, consequently the proceedings of the House of Assembly and the subsequent action of the Gouernor are regarded as involving very serious consequences. The House of Assembly in Victoria, although more democratic in substance, is similiar in its functions and privileges to the House of Commons; the Legislative Council is the counterpart of the House of Lords; and the Governor represents the Queen. As with us, money bills must originate with the House of Assembly, and the Council has the power, as with us, of rejecting or passing such bills in their entirety, but not of altering them. Such are the conditions under which the Assembly tried to smuggle an obnoxious tariff through the Council, by tacking it on to the appropriation Bill. The Council had no choice but to reject both, a perfectly constitutional step, which, in effect, stop the supplies. In this extremity, the Assembly resorted to the unprecedented course of passing resolutions authorising the Governor to levy duties under the rejected tariff, and the Governor committed the incredible illegality of collecting taxes without the assent of the two Houses of Legislature. Nothing like this has been heard of in England, or in any of her dependencies, since the days of ship-money, and whatever steps the Imperial Government may hereafter consider it necessary to take with reference to the Assembly, it is clear that the conduct of Sir Charles Darling demands strict investigation. The Assemby is built up by the suffrages of the people, and is mainly responsible to its constituents; but the Governor is appointed by the Queen, and is answerable for his acts to England. The levying of taxes without the assent of Parliament in a stretch of prerogative which the Sovereign herself could not venture upon; and it is not very likely that the representative of the Queen will be permitted to do with impunity what the Queen could not do without violating the constitution.

A "very pretty quarrel" has sprung up in Paris between certain students of the Academy and the Council of that august body. It appears that some of the students were present at a political demonstration at Liege, and there delivered themselves of violent. revolutionary speeches. The Council, conceiving these speeches to be subversive of discipline and order, pronounced sentence of expulsion against the speakers. In vain the aggrieved students represented that their orations were delivered out of France, and were, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Council; and, it need not be added, that they pleaded in vain the right of freely expressing their opinions. The press, for the most part, as far as it could, has condemned the severity of the sentence; but M. Lavalette, whose function it is to keep the press in a state of proper submission to the authorities, has given some broad hints to the journals not to interfere in the business. One journal has been threatened with an *avertissement* for copying into its columns the remonstrance of the students, and another has been actually visited with that alarming punishment for the same offence. The press, therefore, will not not say much, and the rights of the question are never likely to be discussed on their merits. The students have appealed from the judgment of the Council to the Council of Public Instruction; but they might as well expect that the Emperor would give them seats in his Cabinet, as that they should get their sentence reversed.

With the exception of the resignation of the Italian Ministry, for which we were in some degree prepared, and the inaugural proceedings of the Hungarian Diet, Europe is unusually tranquil and dull. The surface is so still, that it is easily ruffled by insignificant events, and the fact that Prince Napoleon attended the funeral of M. Bixio, and did not go to the marriage of the Princess Anna Murat, has risen into importance, in the dearth of more attractive matter. The sentence on Count Eulenburg for his share in the affray in which poor Otto was killed, and the death of the Hon. Mr. Grey of cholera in Paris are amongst the conspicuous incidents of the hour. Some alarm has been felt about the apprehended spread of cholera, but the danger appears to have been exaggerated. In Rome and Naples it has produced disastrous effects, as shown in the deserted condition of both cities, streams of travellers having been deterred this season from proceeding to either by the fear of cholera, and still more of its attendant horror, quarantine. Yet there is no proof that cholera ever existed at Rome, and it has nearly disappeared from Naples, where it did rage at one time. The gossip about a projected marriage between Prince Humbert of Savoy and the young princess of Leuchtenburg still keeps its place amongst the continental *on dits*. But conflicting stories are afloat. Religion comes like a bar between the young people. It is said that no Prince of the House of Savoy ever contracted marriage with a Protestant; but on the other hand it is alleged that the King has set his heart on the match and the objects which kings set their hearts upon are usually accomplished.

The Fenian trials are proceeding with remarkable activity in Cork, and true bills continue to be found against fresh batches of prisoners. In every instance but one where the evidence was inadequate, the Crown has obtained convictions. The conduct of the judges has been admirable throughout, and the fact that they are both Roman Catholics gives additional weight and efficacy to their judgments. The prisoners have generally displayed more moderation and fortitude than could have been predicated from their antecedents, and, with two or three exceptions, left behind a favourable impression of their sincerity, whatever may be thought of the egregious folly which brought them to so terrible a fate. None of them seem to have been really converted to a more reasonable view of Irish politics by the issue of their trials or the wise and kindly admonitions of the judges, and one of them, upon receiving his sentence, shouted out that it didn't signify, as there would soon be an "exchange of prisoners!" The infatuation is more deeply rooted and widely spread in Ireland than anybody supposed at first. New discoveries are making every day, and as the trials proced masses of fresh information pour in upon Government. The opinion of the authorities concerning the extent and strength of the organisation is plainly exhibited in the extent of the preparations they have made against it. Cork, at this moment, bristles with soldiers and cannon and the Dublin prison is as strongly garrisoned as if it were a fortress. That conspiracy must have some power, which calls for such an array of defensive force. Of the issue, no man can doubt but it is deplorable to contemplate the ruin that must descend upon the unfortunate victims in the meantime. In America, the Fenians appear to be falling out about their funds, and charges of peculation and corruption are freely scattered about. The bubble is beginning to betray symptoms of bursting. Mr. John O'Mahony, the President of the new Fenian Rebuplic, which consists of a sham Congress, and a half-dazen office clerks, is at direct issue with the very Parliament which elected him to office a month ago. Dispensing with the sanction of that august caucus, we venture to issue Irish republican bonds to the amount of 68,000 dollars. Incensed by this defiance of its authority, the Fenian Parliament declares the bonds illegal; Mr. O'Mahony, on the other hand, denounces the pro-British tendencies of the Parliament, and warns his countrymen to have nothing to do with it. Clearly we have arrived at the beginning of the end of this preposterous enterprise.

FRANCE.

Mr. Fould has issued his annual financial report. It gives a favourable account of the financial position; but he speaks of the budget not of this year, or of next, but of that of 1867. M. Fould says that the budget of 1864 is balanced by a deficit of 50 millions. He only ventures to hope that the budget of 1865 will make both ends meet, instead of showing the surplus of 7,312,000f., which his estimates had anticipated. As to 1866, he is reduced to confess that he has not the materials for anticipating how it will turn out. 1867, however is encouraging. He shows that reductions made this autumn amount to 30 millions, thus distributed:—14 millions reductions in the budget of the Minister of War; seven in the Ministry of Marine, six in the Finance; and two or three millions in the bndget of Public Works and the ministry of the Emperor's household. But from this saving has to be deducted an augmentation of four millions. So that the real reduction projected amounts to only 26 millions. Apart from figures, the great feature of the financial report consits in the repeated assertion that a "pacific" policy is assumed as the basis of all the minister's calculations, and the strong affirmation of the soundness of the principle of the sinking fund, which many modern French financiers have contested.

The speech of the archbishop of Paris, at the Duke and Duchess of Mouchy's wedding, in the Tuileries Chapel, appears to have been full of "happy hits." His grace alluded to the presence of their imperial majesties as a happy omen for an alliance. which had, as its godfather, Genius and Courage, and for its godmother Grace and Goodness." M. Dardoy referred to the family of the Noailles quartering the arms of Murat on its escutcheon, by remarking that the "Standard of France waves from so lofty an eminence that it attracts the most fastidious and the proudest." Speaking of Murat, better known as "le beau subreur," the archbishop said, "Murat made out for himself his genealogy with 20 pitched battles and inscribed with the point of his sword on the map of Europe title deeds of nobility which glory has countersigned."

An embassy from Morocco has arrived at Paris. It has brought a present of six horses and a royal tiger to the emperor. The first envoy is cousin of the Emperor of Morocco, the second is governor of the town and port of Said. The embassy is attended by M. Destreis, first interpreter to the French Legation at Morocco.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Dec. 16	Egeria	Barnes	Liverpool.
" 19	Nydia	M'Kerlie	Liverpool.
"	Curra Linn	M'Dougall	Liverpool.
" 20	Caranjah	Clare	Gravesend.
" 21	Royal Albert	Longwill	Liverpool.
"	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Dec. 13	Eumenides	Poe	Ardrossan.
" 16	Palmerston	Seagrove	Gravesend.
"	Pontiac	Evans	Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

WE learn that Mr. White, the Judge and Session Judge of Carwar, has obtained leave to proceed to England.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from China, arrived in harbour at 7 o'clock last night.

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor will not proceed on his tour to Guzerat, till after the termination of the business of the Legislative Council.

A STAND for the accommodation of the public has been erected on the Byculla Race Course, which cannot fail to be a great accommodation at the forthcoming meeting.

A NEW steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, the *Martaban*, is expected daily to arrive in Bombay from England.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 13th January was 53 feet and two-tenths; and in the corresponding week in the last year it was 50 feet and six-tenths.

IT is stated that Rao Saheb Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, at present Acting Third Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, is to be appointed a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad.

A PORTUGUESE, named Constancio Cruz, was yesterday sentenced by the magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court to a mouth's imprisonment, for fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust two rupees, the property of Mrs. McDana.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *Northam* is bringing up the incoming mail of the 3rd current. She is a very fast vessel, but owing to the large quantity of specie she has on board, and the fact of her bottom being rather foul, she is not expected to reach Bombay before the 28th instant.

MOHUN NUNDRAM and Sookunia Sookeel were yesterday respectively committed by Mr. F. L. Brown, to take their trial at the Court of Petty Sessions, for stealing one hundred and sixty-six rupees, the property of one Dewsey Gopall, a grain merchant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, which arrived from China on Sunday morning, brought upwards of 55 lacs of specie (30 gold and the rest silver). The English mail which is due on the 26th, will, it is understood, bring about a crore and ten lacs.

THE Mofussil Financial Association sought to recover from Mr. J. S. Reuben the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note, dated the 25th February 1865. The case was called yesterday before the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and in absence of the plaintiffs the cause was struck off.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 21st and 6 P. M. of the 22nd January: max. 20 hours 5 minutes; min. 3 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe, 15th, and the United Kingdom, 17th January.

WE find that we were misinformed yesterday in regard to what was stated in a paragraph in our local columns, that the Bombay Omnibus Company were running their "Busses" at a loss. We now understand that the Company is a most decided success and that the reference to Government is on account of the authorities interfering on the subject of fares—a thing which, we are assured, in no other city in the world do they trouble themselves about.

MESSRS. GREEN AND CO.'s remarkably fine passenger ship *Renown*, 1265 tons register, has been taken up by Government to convey 463 men of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regiment from Bombay to England at Rs. 280 per head. The *Renown* is said to be the finest of Messrs. Green's fleet, and is commanded by Captain Taylor, who has for many years past been, in connection with this line of vessels, employed in conveying troops between Calcutta and England.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this afternoon:—

Quick March	"Caecilien"	Hamm.
Overture	"Thomas's Opera Raymond"	Kuhner.
Waltz	"Kate Kearney"	Coote.
Selection	"L Eclair"	Halevy.
Mazurka	"Rosa"	Burckhardt.
Galop	"Le Postillon"	Zabel.

THE shipments of specie from Marseilles to the East in payment chiefly for cotton, continue upon a very large scale, Messageries Imperales steamer, which left that port on the 19th of December, having taken as much as £144,000. These remittances must tell upon the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, and, as they are made partly on English account, the sensitiveness of the exchanges as btween England the Continent is explained.—*Home News, Dec. 26.*

ON Sunday last an inquest was held at the Elphinstone Bunder, on view of the body of a carpenter named Bhawoo Crustna. It appears that on the previous day at 2 P. M. the deceased with others were engaged at working at a ballast train that was being unloaded. The deceased was between the buffers of two waggons, engaged in fixing them. Suddenly the waggon at which he was working was put into violent motion and the deceased was struck in the chest. He was knocked down and the train went over his leg. He died in about half an hour afterwards. The Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased met his death accidentally.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday a case was called on, in which Sorabjee Pallonjee and his wife Ruttonbaee were plaintiffs, and the East Indian Banking and Trading Company were defendants. The action was to recover the sum of Rs. 553-11-8, being for cash paid by plaintiffs to defendants as a fixed deposit for twelve months certain, from 29th August 1864 to 29th August 1865. Mr. Robert King Gillan, one of the liquidators of the Company, admitted the debt, but stated that the Company was not in a position at present to pay the amount. His Honor, the First Judge, who tried the case, ordered the sum to be paid in two months' time.

WE extract the following from a London paper:—The Registrar-General has not supplied the following account of the ages of literary writers after his weekly statistics of births, marriages, deaths, diseases, and disasters. Doubtless had he done so he would have been able to give a moral, useful to the sucking writer and the world in general. Here is the list. All we can say is that of not one of these it can be said, he is old enough to know better. James Hannay is 39; Mathew Arnold, 41; Wilkie Collins, 42; John Ruskin, 47; Rev. C. Kingsley, 47; Captain Mayne Reid, 48; G. H. Lewes, 49; Tom Taylor, 49; P. J. Bailey, 49; Shirley Brooks, 50; William Howard Russell, 50; Anthony Trollope, 51; Charles Reade, 52; R. Browning, 54; C. Mackay, 54; C. Dickens, 54; A. Tennyson, 57; Sir Archibald Alison, 56; Mark Lemon, 57; Edward Miall, 57; R. M. Milnes. 54; W. E. Gladstone, 56: Charles Lever, 59; Professor Maurice, 61; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 61; Benjamin Disraeli, 61; Harrison Ainsworth, 61; S. C. Hall, 63; Barry Cornwall, 67; Samuel Lover, 68; Albany Fonblanque, 69; Rev. G. R. Gleig, 70; T. Carlyle, 70; W. Howitt, 71; Sir John Bowring, 74; Rev. H. H. Milman, 75; Charles Knight, 75; J. P. Collier, 77; and Lord Brougham, 86.

ANECDOTE OF MR. ANSTEY.—Perhaps many of our readers have not read an anecdote which Mr. Wingrove Cooke, in one of his letters from China in 1857, tells of Mr. Anstey. It runs thus:—

Seven days ago Mr. Chisholm Anstey, her Majesty's Attorney-General, was at Macao upon some professional business, and, going out to enjoy a swim before breakfast, took his comprador with him to guard his clothes. Coming back to the city, the comprador, who was a native of that neighbourhood, remarked that six fellows, of whose antecedents he had some knowledge, had posted themselves three on each side of a narrow place which he and his master must pass. This fact being communicated to her Majesty's law officer, he drew his revolver and walked up to affront the danger. The scoundrels retired precipitately, but with many imprecations upon their countryman, the comprador. But ah, Chung and Ching, and Wang, and Lin, had you but known how rusty and unserviceable that pistol was, you would have come on boldly with your fifteen-foot spears; the bag of dollars would have been yours. Why so faint-hearted—

> "Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
> Tam cari capitis?"

That head was worth 500 dollars to you and Yeh.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

AN inquest was held on Saturday last at th
Kamateepoora, to inquire into the ci
nected with the death of a Mussulm
seven years of age, named Zackria S
evidence of Baola Tyeb, the uncle of
appears, that on Wednesday the 17th
9 o'clock, his nephew went out for the
in a marriage procession. He had been
two or three days, but when he went a
well. On the following morning a ma
came to him from the mosque of " M
jed," saying, " where is Zackria ?" W
him that he had gone out the nig
had not returned. Sulliman then told
deceased was lying dead at the mos
with him there and saw a dead body lyin
flags covered up. He uncovered the fac
it was Zackria. The body was taken h
the Moolla dressed it witness observed
below the eye was swollen.

A police naique, named Sooltan Ali,
about ten o'clock on Wednesday night la
deceased walking behind a marriage p
Chuna ka Bhuttee. Deceased appeared
well. He never saw him again alive.
o'clock on the following morning, as he w
the Bhendy Bazaar Road, he came
where three men were standing. He
them say "that deceased had been kill
fault, what will they answer to God for it
spoke to them about what he heard them to
denied having said so. He went and r
matter to a police jemadar.

Dr. A. N. Hojel, acting surgeon to the Cor
examined the body of the deceased, and found
was in such an advanced state of decomposition
was impossible to speak to the cause of death.

The enquiry will be resumed on Thursday next at
Coroner's office.

MR. LUCKMIDASS KHEMJEE AGAIN.

MR. LUCKMIDASS KHEMJEE, whose name, it will be remembered, was sometime ago struck off the list of Justices of the Peace, has not it seems forgotten the affair or allowed it to sink into that oblivion to which it was thought the public had consigned it. We yesterday received a printed copy of an "appeal" which he has forwarded to Government. It is accompanied with a circular in which he says:—

SIR,—You are no doubt aware that I was lately a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, and that my name has been since omitted by the Government from that body owing to a representation made by Mr. Justice Anstey with reference to my evidence in the High Court in the case of Queen on the prosecution of Toolseydass Dewjee against Dayall Jairaz, Khuttao Ludha, and Cullianjee Ludha for forgery, &c. I am desirous that every Justice of the Peace should be informed of the particulars of my case, and I therefore beg to forward herewith a printed copy of a letter, with appendices, addressed by me to the Government on the 20th instant. I venture to hope that a perusal of these documents will not only satisfy you that Government have been induced, under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, to inflict a great hardship upon me, but will induce you to render me assistance in my struggle to clear my character from the grave imputation which has been cast upon it.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

LUCKMIDASS KHEMJEE.

The "appeal," which is addressed to the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, and dated 20th January 1866, shows that Mr. Luckmidass addressed the following letter to Government on Oct. 17th:—

Bombay, 17th October 1865.

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL DEPT.

SIR,—My attention having been called to a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning, to the effect that my conduct in connection with the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation case has been represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anstey to the authorities, with a view to my name being struck off the list of the Justices of the Peace, and believing that I can offer a perfectly satisfactory explanation to Government of my conduct in the matter, I have the honour to request (should the statement in the *Bombay Gazette* be correct) that you will be good enough to inform me what the representation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anstey is.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LUCKMIDASS KHEMJEE.

To this he received the following reply:—

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1865.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant, and in reply to inform you that your name has been omitted from the list of Justices in consequence of its having been brought to the Notice of Government, that on the trial of Dyal Jairaz, Khatao and Cullianjee Ludha for forgery and other crimes before Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at its last sessions, you tendered evidence on behalf of Cullianjee to the effect, that you had heard Toolseydass the accomplice, a witness for the prosecution, make a statement, which, if true, proved that Cullianjee was innocent. This evidence of yours was disbelieved by the special jury, and the inference is that the special jury believed your evidence to be untrue.

Secondly.—That you, a Justice of the Peace, were present in the Police Court during the preliminary examination before Mr. Barton, yet you never mentioned to Mr. Barton, the Police Magistrate, a word about the alleged confessions of Toolseydass, which it was your duty to do, if you, being a Justice of the Peace, were aware of such proof of the falsehood of the charge against Culliandass.

Thirdly.—That you refused to give bail in the Police Court for Cullianjee, though, if your evidence before the High Court is to be believed, you then knew him to be falsely accused on perjured evidence; and the inference is adverse to the truth of your subsequent statement before the High Court regarding Toolseydass.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

On the 30th of the same month Mr. Luckmidass sent another communication to Government asking for an opportunity to clear his character from the imputations which rested upon it. To this letter he has received no reply, and accordingly he submits the "facts and observations" in the appeal before us to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council. Having referred to this correspondence (which he publishes in an appendix) he addresses himself to the grounds on which Government based its decision, and, first, he asserts that the allegation that he "refused to become bail for Cullianjee Ludha at the Police Court" is "absolutely and totally false." "I was never asked," he says, "either then or at any other time to become bail for Cullianjee Ludha, who did not require it, as he had already obtained bail, and I never refused, either then or at any other time, to become his bail. This statement arises solely from a misapprehension on the part of Mr Justice Anstey. The fact is that I became bail for Khatao Ludha, who, up to the period of the trial in question, had, as was admitted by the prosecution, occupied a position of undoubted respectability, and I refused to renew my bail for him at the [illegible] of the first day of the trial at the Sessions."

With regard to the second ground stated in the [illegible]ter from the Under-Secretary he says—"The f[illegible] of which up to this moment I have had no oppor[illegible] of informing the Government, who have acted in entire ignorance of them,—are simply these. The c[illegible]versation in dispute took place on the 7th of August 186[illegible] (two days *after* the criminal information was filed at the Police Office, which was on 5th August) and on the same day I communicated the whole substance of that conversation to Pandoorung Ragoba, the managing clerk of my solicitors, Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, to whose letter (Appendix F) I beg to refer as evidence of the position and character of the said Pandoorung Ragoba, who was then managing the defence of Dyall Jairaz and Khuttao Ludha. The letter of the said Pandoorung Ragoba (vide Appendix G) fully and correctly explains how I came to make that communication to him as the clerk of my own solicitors, and why no further notice was taken of my communication at that time, as Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop had determined on behalf of their clients to offer no evidence for the defence before the magistrate. On the same day I informed Cullianjee Ludha of this conversation, and desired him to make use of my information as he might be advised. From the letters of Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Langdale, and his clerk Moroba Juggonnath (Appendices H and I), who were at the time conducting Cullianjee Ludha's defence, it appears that Cullianjee Ludha communicated to them, at the time of the investigation at the Police Office, the whole substance of the conversation as I had reported it to him, and it further appears from the said letters that it was by the express desire of Mr. Lynch, acting on behalf of Cullianjee Ludha, that my evidence was not called for, or given, before the magistrate, but reserved, in Mr. Lynch's discretion, until the trial at the Sessions." "This at least is clear," he afterwards adds,

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"that whether my judgment were right or wrong, there is no pretence for asserting that there was any reservation on my part which could throw the slightest doubt upon the truthfulness of my evidence, which there is not a shadow of ground for suggesting that either I or the legal advisers of the accused ever intended to suppress; and I cannot doubt but, that when Government is thus informed of the real circumstances of my conduct, they will admit that in this respect, the censure they have passed upon me is totally undeserved."

In considering the remaining ground of the Government's decision he says it consists of two inferences founded on the fact that the jury convicted Cullianjee Ludha. He submits that it is not a necessary inference that because they convicted Cullianjee they must have disbelieved the evidence which he (Luckmidass) gave; and he maintains that his evidence did not affect, but was consistent with and assumed the fact that Cullianjee had signed the minute of the Directors' meeting on the 18th July which was pronounced to be a forgery.

"I venture, however," he continues "to go further, and confidently submit, that even if it be assumed that the jury did not believe my evidence at the trial, it would be in the highest degree unjust, under the circumstances, thence to infer that my evidence was in fact untrue. In the first place the unprecedented and unconstitutional course which Mr. Justice Anstey adopted of expressing his decision upon my evidence, before the jury,—who alone had the right to pronounce upon it,—had an opportunity even of forming their opinion, and the contumelious manner in which he ordered me to leave the Court, as though I were already convicted of a degrading crime,—must have so unfairly biased and influenced the jury, that their decision could not, in any event, be taken as satisfactory. But, more than this, I was in fact tried and condemned unheard and without one word of explanation being permitted me. I was a witness, not a party to the trial; I had no power or influence to control the conduct of the case, nor to require the counsel, who called and examined me, to offer any explanation on my behalf, nor to instruct him to call those other witnesses, who could have corroborated my statements. By the procedure of the Court also the counsel, who examined me, had no opportunity of addressing the jury upon my evidence, and I myself, unacquainted with the English language, stunned by the unexpected violence of the attack made upon me by the learned Judge, and bewildered by finding myself treated as a criminal, when I had only appeared as a witness in the interest of justice, was totally unable, as most men would have been in my position, to claim to be heard in vindication of my character. I appeal to the Government whether in common fairness they can regard as conclusive, or even as important, the inferences they would draw from the verdict of a jury formed under these circumstances, and this too in a question of such difficulty, and of such vital importannce, as the charge of perjury."

Mr. Luckmedass afterwards proceeds to say:—"Let me now call the attention of Government to the independent evidence, which I am prepared to adduce in corroboration of my statement of the conversation, which I have sworn to. The statements of Nanjee Morarjee and Hurrydass Khemjee in reference to this matter, set out in their respective letters annexed hereto, in reply to my letters to them respectively, corroborate my statements in the fullest and most unqualified manner, and the Government will find, on adequate enquiry, that Nanjee Morarjee and Hurridass Khemjee are persons of the highest respectability. Thus, therefore, the case now stands; my evidence, corroborated in every particular by Nanjee Morarjee and Hurridass Khemjee, is contradicted by the sole and unsupported denial of Toolseydass, the accomplice and approver as to whom the learned Judge, who presided at the trial, felt it was his duty to direct the jury that they were not to accept his evidence unless it was supported by independent testimony. It is painful for me to boast, but when the Government permits my reputation to be destroyed, and my life blasted by the polluted breath of an approver, I do right to remind them of my former position, and of those claims on their approval, which they acknowledged by conferring on me the rank, from which they have now degraded me. In the celebrated Maharaja case, in spite of the earnest entreaties of my friends, and the solemn dissuasions of the members of my own family, I gave evidence in the cause of truth at the imminent peril of my life, as was at the time well known to the Police authorities, and even to Mr Justice Anstey, then the counsel for the defendant, and I could have therefore hoped that even in a more doubtful case than the present, Government would have taken my word against the oath of Toolseydass. It is an axiom of law, that the evidence of an approver ought not to be believed unless it be corroborated by independent testimony, and it is a further axiom, that no one can be convicted of the crime of perjury except upon the evidence of two credible witnesses. In accordance with these principles, which are not technical rules of law but are founded on experience, and approved by common sense, it is impossible to doubt in what manner the question of my guilt or innocence would be decided by any impartial tribunal. In my case, however, the Government have acted on the assumption of my guilt without any investigation of the circumstances, and relying wholly on the hastily-formed opinion of Mr. Justice Anstey. It is therefore, not irrelevant to remind the Government that at the same Sessions, at which I gave my evidence, Mr. Justice Anstey, having formed and expressed an equally decided opinion upon the character of the evidence given by three witnesses, who were examined in another trial before him, advised that they should be taken before a magistrate, and charged with the offence of perjury. Those three persons were accordingly taken forthwith before a magistrate, and committed by him for trial on the charge of perjury, committed by them in the then pending trial; they were subsequently, separately, put upon their trials on the said charges, and in each case the jury honourably acquitted them. In one of these cases, indeed, the prosecution themselves felt so convinced of the weakness of their case, that they declined to offer any evidence in support of it. I am justified in contending that in my case the hastily formed opinion of the same learned Judge was equally erroneous."

The following are the concluding sentences of the appeal:—"Under these circumstances, I appeal to the Government to reverse a decision, of which it is impossible for me to exaggerate the momentous consequences. I am not complaining of a blow inflicted on my vanity, by the deprivation of a merely honorary distinction, however valued. I have been degraded from my office on the express ground that I am guilty of the crime of perjury, and without the opportunity of defence, which is the unalienable privilege of the meanest criminal. I must for ever endure without hope, save in this appeal to the justice of the Government, the intolerable stigma of an infamous offence, of which I protest,—by all that men of every creed and every country hold most sacred,—that I am perfectly innocent."

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THE OLD CHARGE.—Edward Doran and Henrick Nickells, seamen of the British ship *British Peer*, were charged by Capt. Garrett, of that ship, with refusing to do duty.

After hearing the evidence of the complainant and boatswain, his Worship ordered the men to go on board again and return to their duty.

A SIMILAR OFFENCE.—Duncan Mathison, a sailor, was charged by Capt. John Brough, of the ship *William Ritson*, with refusal of duty.

The case having been proved,

The defendant flatly refused to do any more duty on board the ship; and,

His Worship sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ROBBING A WATER CARRIER.—Oomersee Ludha, a young Hindoo, was charged with stealing two copper pots, the property of a water carrier, worth Rs. 9.

The prosecutor is employed at the Hydraulic Press, and on Monday last, before he went home at night, he put the pots in question in a bag, and deposited it in a place of safety. On the following morning he found they had been stolen, and reported the case to the police. From inquiries which were made it was ascertained that the prisoner had offered the pots for sale, and he was taken into custody.

The prisoner made no defence.

A previous conviction with six months' imprisonment having been proved against him,

His Worship told him that but for his state of health he should have ordered him a sound flogging. At present, however, he should sentence him to three months' imprisonment, and if he were brought before him again he should receive a flogging without fail.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—22ND JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ALLEGED CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GIRL AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. William Keyes Fogerty appeared yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer a charge preferred against him of taking away a girl named Annie Morris, a minor under the age of sixteen years, out of the keeping of her lawful guardian. The girl was present in Court, and the Court was crowded with a number of Europeans

Mrs. Elizabeth Morris stated on oath. I am the widow of the late Joshua Morris, formerly an apothecary. I am now living at the Pensioners' Home at Tardeo. I receive an allowance of twenty-five rupees a month from the Strangers' Friend Society. I have a daughter named Elizabeth Sophia Annie Morris. She is fourteen years of age. Nearly two month's since I went to live at the house of Dr. Fogerty. I took my daughter with me. I attended there daily and returned to the Pensioners' Home at night. I occasionally remained there all night. My daughter used generally to accompany me home every night, but she sometimes remained all the night at the house of Dr. Fogerty with his daughters. Miss Fogerty said that she would educate my daughter with her sisters, and on that consideration I agreed to do work in the house. About ten days ago I left Dr. Fogerty's house. On the day I left I was charged with being intoxicated, and I was shut in a room. I escaped from the room and went home. That was early in the morning. My daughter was then in bed in Miss Fogerty's room, and I could not see her so as to ask her to go home with me. On Saturday last I went to defendant's house. I saw my daughter there. She positively refused to go home with me. She was not prevented from going home with me. I cannot say that she is detained there against her will. I am the mother and lawful guardian of the child, and beg that she be made over to me.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—Defendant knew me in 1843. I was then lady's maid to Mrs. Ogle. Defendant attended the house professionally. When I was sick I visited Dr. Fogerty at his consulting room on a few occasions. One day, more than two months ago, I took my daughter to Dr. Fogerty's consulting room, as she was suffering from a pain in her side and inflammation of the eyelids. I asked the defendant if I could be introduced to Miss Fogerty, and if I could get any sewing work to help me to live. I saw Miss Fogerty, and she gave me some work. My daughter and I had some refreshment with Dr. Fogerty and his daughter. I took the work home. My daughter accompanied me home. I afterwards went to Miss Fogerty, and she arranged that she would teach my daughter in her class. I was to have fifteen rupees a month, and my own and my daughter's food for work I should do in the house. I then entered upon my duties from that time as housekeeper, until the day I left, sleeping with my child, and sometimes I took her home with me to Tardeo for the night. The three children had a room in defendant's house where they slept. When I returned in the morning, I generally found her in the bed in that room. When the children were not up, I found their room door locked outside. I went twice to Mr. Fletcher to draw my pension when I was with the Doctor. I did not return in a state of intoxication. I do not deny I took a little beer. I came home no worse than when I went out. On the first occasion I brought home two bottles of beer, and a bottle of brandy. On the second occasion I brought home a pint bottle of brandy, which my child took from me, and which she gave to Dr. Fogerty. I was locked up in the room at night. It may have been two o'clock in the morning. I left the house at day-light next morning. My daughter did not write to me complaining of my conduct. She wrote to the Superintendent of the Home. During the time I was in Dr. Fogerty's house, neither I nor my daughter were ill-treated.

At this stage of the proceedings, His Worship dismissed the charge of kidnapping. The girl was ordered to return to her lawful guardian. The girl said that she would not go with her mother. The parties then left the Court. In about half an hour afterwards Dr. Fogerty again appeared before His Worship and stated that Mrs. Morris had no means to support her daughter. The question was, what would become of her, and she was also unwilling to go and live with her mother. His Worship remarked that the question before him was not how the girl would be maintained, but it was of kidnapping her, and that he had already given his decision, and would do no more in the matter.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 22nd January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

MR. ANSTEY'S DECREE REVERSED ON APPEAL.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co. vs. Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and others.

Mr. Taylor, with the Hon'ble Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, for the appellants.

Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for Shapoorjee Manockjee Sawyer, one of the respondents.

Mr. Taylor stated that this was an appeal from a decree made on the 8th September last by Mr. Anstey, then an acting Judge of the High Court. The plaintiffs are Parsee merchants carrying on business in London and Liverpool; and they claimed Rs. 1,29,578, being the aggregate amount due by the defendants on five bills of exchange drawn by the plaintiffs and accepted by the defendants. The plaintiffs' case was in charge of Mr. Lynch. He appears to have been under the impression that one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Cama, who was then in England, and was a material witness in the case, was in Bombay. The mistake was not discovered until it was too late and until after Mr. Lynch had left for England, having made over the papers to his partner, Dr. Dallas. The latter gentleman, therefore, wrote to the defendants' attorney, asking him to consent to the issue of a commission to England to take the evidence of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Cama. A reply, refusing to consent, was received by Dr. Dallas on the 7th September 1865. The suit was fixed for hearing on the 8th September; and on the morning of that day, an application was made to Mr. Anstey, in chambers, for the issue of a commission to England, on the grounds of an affidavit made by Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee, one of the plaintiffs. The affidavit stated that the plaintiffs could not safely proceed to a hearing of the suit without the testimony of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Cama; and the learned Judge was for that reason applied to for an adjournment of the cause. The application was refused; Mr. Anstey declined to make any order in chambers; and the cause, therefore, appeared in that day's list. When Mr. Anstey took his seat in Court, the application was renewed for the issue of a commission to England. The minutes of the learned Judge as to what occurred on the occasion, are as follows:—

"Mr Taylor, for the plaintiffs, before this cause is called on, moves for a commission to go to London to take the evidence of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama, one of the plaintiffs, but upon no affidavit. Mr. Hayllar (for Mr. Howard) opposes. I refuse the application. The cause is then called to withdraw the suit and file a fresh one. I refuse the application. Mr. Taylor submits to have the suit dismissed. Decree to dismiss accordingly, with costs."

Mr. Taylor, referring to the above minutes, took exception to the accuracy of certain portions thereof. It was not strictly correct to say that he made the application "upon no affidavit." On the case being stated to the Judge, he (the learned counsel) reminded him that the affidavit of Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee had been shown to him in chambers, and mentioned that it was sent to the attorney's office for a copy being made to be served on the defendants, and that it had been sent for by Dr. Dallas and was being brought to the Court. In fact, the affidavit was brought into the Court the moment after. The Judge thereupon declined to hear the application, because the affidavit was not before him, and stated that he could not take notice of what occurred in chambers. The first nine cases on the list were then gone through very rapidly; and the plaintiff's case, which was not expected to come on for hearing so soon, and which stood the tenth on the list, was called on. Mr. Taylor was told to go on with the suit, when he stated that he was not instructed in the case, and therefore applied for leave to withdraw the suit. In answer to the learned Judge, Mr. Taylor admitted that he appeared alone on the motion, whereupon the Judge said that, having regard to the rule of the Bar, he refused the application. Their Lordships would see, Mr. Taylor said, that the motion he made for leave to withdraw the suit and file a fresh one, was a reasonable motion; but the learned Judge refused it on the ground, apparently, that a certain rule of the Bar had not been complied with.

Mr. Justice Couch—On the ground that only one counsel was instructed on the motion?

Mr. Taylor—So it appears, my Lord. There was no other ground stated.

Mr. Justice Couch—And you submitted to have the suit dismissed?

Mr. Taylor—I should have been extremely stupid if I did anything of the kind. In the dismissal of the suit a gross wrong has been done to to the plaintiffs. The Appellate side of the Court would have passed severe censure upon any Mofussil Judge who passed a decree like the one in this case.

Mr. Justice Couch—You say that the previous cases where gone through with considerable rapidity?

Mr. Taylor—Yes, my Lord: nine cases were gone through very rapidly. (A laugh.)

Mr. White, arguing on the same side with Mr. Taylor, remarked that the Judge refused to dispose of, in chambers, the application for a commission, and adjourned it into Court. It being necessary to serve a copy of the affidavit on the other party, no time was lost by the plaintiffs' attorneys; and although the Judge was informed of this fact when the motion was made in Court, and was perfectly aware that one affidavit had been already made; and further, that every effort was being used to get it before the Court, he refused the application for a commission. No time was lost by the plaintiffs' attornies between the motion being made in chambers and being renewed in Court; but the Judge summarily disposed of the previous cases on the list; and it was true that, when the matter came before the Court, the affidavit was not literally before the eyes of the Judge. The Judge, Mr. White remarked, could hardly be said to have exercised a wise discretion if he did not allow a momentary delay for the interests of justice. The counsel was at the mercy of the Judge, and, in his difficulty, he applied to be allowed to withdraw the suit. This application was refused on the ground that Mr. Taylor appeared alone, and that a rule of the Bar had not, therefore, been complied with.

Mr. Justice Couch—I don't think the Judges have any thing to do with a rule of the Bar or with Bar etiquette.

Mr. Justice Westropp—The point in the objection to Mr. Taylor appearing alone, was not raised by counsel on the other side.

Mr. White—Yes, my Lord; there is nothing to show that the objection was raised.

Mr. White, continuing his argument, observed that he could see no possible reason for the possible application being refused He (Mr. White) did not think that his learned friend was bound to make the application to withdraw the suit, but he was forced to do it under the circumstances; and then it was refused in the same peremptory way. Coming to the next point, he said he could hardly imagine how his friend submitted to have the suit dismissed.

Mr. Justice Couch (smiling)—It was resignation rather than submission!

Mr. White—It was resignation to his fate rather! (A laugh.) The decree was not submitted to by the plaintiffs' counsel; although it is so on the Judge's notes. It cannot have been under section 110 of the Procedure Code that the decree was made, because both the parties were present. The decree says:—"This suit being this day called on for hearing and final disposal, Mr. Taylor being counsel for the said plaintiffs; and Mr. Hayllar (for Mr. Howard) counsel for the defendants, Mr. Taylor applies for leave to withdraw the suit and bring a fresh one, which application being refused, this Court doth order and decree that this suit do stand dismissed."

Mr. Justice Couch—So it ended in recognizing one counsel! (A laugh.)

Mr. White, after quoting section 110 of the Procedure Code, argued that this suit could not have been peremptorily dealt with, for there was not the slightest pretence that the application for a commission was not a *bona fide* one; and he, therefore, asked the Court to set aside the decree.

Mr. Mayhew, arguing on the other side, referred to section 97 of the Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Couch—The case stands thus. The plaintiffs make an application to have a commission issued, and the Judge refuses it and also refuses leave to the plaintiffs to withdraw the suit and file a fresh one. Even supposing that they were wrong in the way in which the application was made, the Judge did not exercise a wise discretion in refusing to allow the suit to be withdrawn.

Mr. Mayhew argued that the respondent, for whom he appeared, ought not to be saddled with the costs of the appeal. It was not his fault that the appeal was brought.

In answer to Mr. Justice Couch, Mr. Mayhew said he was instructed to admit the general accuracy of the statements made by the plaintiffs' counsel.

Mr. Justice Couch, in delivering judgment, said—In this case it would appear from the facts stated by Mr. Taylor, and acquiesced in by Mr. Mayhew, that an application was made to the learned Judge in chambers for the issue of a commission to England, to take the evidence of a material witness in the case, on which occasion an affidavit of one of the plaintiffs was produced; but that the affidavit not being in Court when the motion was made by Mr. Taylor, the learned Judge refused the application on that ground. If an application had been made to me under such circumstances. I should have postponed the case for a short time to allow the party to produce the affidavit, and I would not have considered myself justified to refuse the application, on such a ground. I think the learned Judge did not exercise a wise discretion in refusing the application, because the affidavit was not actually before him. That having been done, Mr. Taylor applied for leave to withdraw the suit under the circumstances. Supposing even that the plaintiffs had come into Court unprepared, and without affidavit, I should still have in justice granted the application to withdraw the suit, subject to the penalty of costs, and not have debarred them for ever from recovering any portion of their claim, which is a very large one. Viewing their conduct in the most unfavourable light, I think they ought to have been allowed to withdraw the suit. The learned Judge refused it for a reason, which to my mind is quite insufficient, that Mr. Taylor was the sole counsel. There is no rule of law that a suitor may not be represented by one counsel. It is a matter between counsel themselves, and it must rest between them and the public at large. It does not appear that there was any ground whatever for the learned Judge's refusal to allow the suit to be withdrawn, with leave to file a fresh one. After the explanation given, and regarding the way in which the decree was drawn up, the Court sees no ground to suppose that it was given with the consent of plaintiffs' counsel. The learned counsel was in a helpless condition at the time—whether he submitted or not, makes no difference. The error arose from a previous proceeding. The learned Judge was wrong in refusing to postpone the cause until the affidavit could be produced; and he was also wrong in refusing leave to withdraw the suit. We, therefore, reverse the decree. Each party to pay its own costs of the appeal; the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the motion on the 8th September.

Mr. Justice Westropp quite concurred in the observations made by Mr. Justice Couch.

The suit was ordered to be restored to its original number on the list, but not to be heard until after a fortnight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND MR. PASSMORE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In yesterday's *Times of India* appeared a paragraph stating that "Mr. Richard Adolphus Passmore was, at the instance of the Commercial Bank, prevented leaving for England per the *Gunga* on Saturday morning as he had made arrangements for doing." May I be permitted to enquire, what induced the Commercial Bank to prosecute a man who had honourably asked permission to accompany a sick wife home after having remained seven month at Bombay subsequent to his failure? Mr. Passmore's trustees gave their sanction to his going, and the Commercial Bank manager promised Mr. Passmore personally to send him a letter if Mr. Angus had any objection to Mr. Passmore leaving Bombay; but, strange to say, although the Bank could only lose money by imprisoning a man who had expressed his intention to remain if needed, they arrested him late on Friday, too late to enable him to obtain securities to a bond for his return, in time to enable him to leave by the *Gunga* on Saturday morning as openly arranged.

Indeed, as stated before Mr. Justice Couch, "the Commercial Bank under the circumstances committed a gross breach of faith in unnecessarily imprisoning Mr. Passmore;" for if Mr. Passmore had wished to run away without leave, he could have done so any time these seven months past, Mr. Angus himself admits he would never have thought about Mr. Passmore going away had he not asked for permission to do so.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. SCRUTATOR.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A letter connected with this Company, and not inappropriately signed "Swindle," appeared in your columns a few days ago, and after stating several facts which, if proved, show illegal proceedings if not criminal misconduct on the part of the management, challenges the European element in the same to explain their share in transactions which it was charitably suggested they had become mixed up with, without knowing fully what they were.

Neither the manager nor the chairman of the Company have thought fit to deny the truth of the assertions, or to show that they are responsible for the acts complained of, and the public cannot but put a construction most unfavourable to the gentlemen in question upon their silence. They are both well known in Bombay, the former as a near relation to a much respected clergyman, the latter by his position as Barrister in the High Court to which was lately added the dignity of a Commission in the Peace.

So far the public only are concerned, shareholders, however, owe it to themselves and to one another, not to allow the matter to rest here, but to bring it into a court of law, and to insist on the punishment of those to whom guilt can be brought home.

My suggestion to the principal shareholders is to call a meeting under the auspices of the Oriental Financial Corporation who are interested in a suit against the directors of this Company, and to take such steps under legal advice as are necessary to see justice done.

Your columns have done good service lately in bringing the directors of the Alliance Financial and Joint Stock Corporation to a sense of their duty towards their shareholders, who certainly cannot have been treated worse than we have been. REFORM.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. E. Chapple in to-day's *Times* surely calls for special remark. Mr. Chapple justifies his charge of 2 G. M.'s on the ground of his time having been taken up unprofitably by the client. Well and good; but what would Mr. C. say if Treacher and Co. (Limited) were to *insist* upon his purchasing something if after examining their stock, he did not find what he went for? Attorneys have, of course, a perfect right to decline a case, if, after perusal of the papers, they find it unsuitable; but how can they form an opinion until they have read the documents? It seems to me, therefore, scarcely fair to charge when the attorney will not accept the case or refuses to follow the client's instructions! And now I come to the pith of the whole matter, (for I presume there must be some rule which apply to the above case), which is, Has a client the right to choose his counsel? According to Mr. Chapple, no; according to justice and common sense, yes; but when did common sense, to say nothing of justice, ever preside in our law courts,—so that I suppose Mr. Chapple is right.

It is very certain that if clients did, or could choose their own counsel the majority of the briefs, notwithstanding his peculiarities, would go to Mr. Anstey, and as I see no reason why, because my attorney has a personal grievance against this gentleman, I should be deprived of an able advocate whose opinion and capacity I consider equal if not superior to any other in Bombay. I hope the Judges will decide that a client can instruct a barrister without the intervention of an attorney. In this case we shall get speedier justice at an infinitely less cost. What the attorneys can possibly gain by their present course of proceeding, I am at a loss to imagine. It seems to me they must be the losers; but that is their affair.

I hope to see this important matter discussed by others than myself and made the subject of your own able pen. A MERCHANT.

Bombay, 22nd January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 20TH JANUARY.

YOUR readers have already heard of Colonel Wallace, the late Resident, having left, taking with him, I believe, not only the respect, but the sorrow of the Guicowar, who must feel that he has lost a steady and clear-headed adviser. However, the sentiment *Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi*, appears to be the one suitable to these changes. So our new Resident, Colonel Barr, who arrived on the 13th instant, was of course received with all proper form and pleasure. A salute of 21 guns being fired, and a Cavalry guard of honour being in waiting for his arrival.

Your article in Monday's paper on the departure of Colonel Wallace has been read with interest by many here. I hear that the Guicowar had it translated for his special edification. Perhaps it would be well if many more articles of those English papers that are written in an English yet liberal spirit, were translated for the benefit of those native princes, who, if they care to improve their minds by reading at all, have usually to content themselves with some milk and water, if not objectionable, writing in some vernacular print, or to betake themselves to reading the fables and follies which are the contents of the books forming the literature of this country.

The Bishop of Bombay was here a couple of Sundays ago on his tour of inspection. He performed the duty in the little Camp Church where there is usually a monthly service only when the Rev. Mr. Hughes comes up from Surat. The Bishop left for Kaira and Ahmedabad I understand. I dare say he enjoys his trip, not only as being pleasant at this time of the year, but also as it takes him out of the storm in a teapot, which his convictions, or his temper, or eccentricity, or whatever else it was, led him into on Christmas day at Bombay. His Lordship was looking well, which you will be glad to hear, and as far as could be judged, very calm and peacefully disposed too; so we may conclude that if he was suffering from biliousness, which is very probable when in Bombay, as the cause is removed, we shall hear no more of such matters.

The ravages of white ants are, as many of us know to our cost, very serious at times to our portmanteaus and desks, &c., but we lately had an instance of their destructiveness which was very near ending fatally. The roof of some stables in camp fell in the other day, in a most unexpected manner, burying in the *debris* a workman who failed to make good his escape in sufficient time. Fortunately it was found possible to extricate the man, who received less injury than might have been the case if luck or Providence had not been on his side. The ants had eaten away the beams just at the points where the bearing is greatest—where the timbers were mortised together, and into the wall. The matter as it occurred is of small importance; and I mention it rather with the view of calling the attention of owners of property to the state of the timbers in the roof of their houses, as doubtless many of them are in the same ant-eaten state, and very serious consequences may at any moment be the result of neglecting to call in a competent surveyor to examine and report on their condition.

Colonel Bell, Superintending Engineer of Public Works, is making his tour in Guzerat, and paid Baroda camp a visit. That a good deal of work is done by the department there is no doubt; but if for the present they would devote more attention to the making and improvement of roads through the country, they would do far more real good to the people, and enable those who are engaged in works of permanent benefit to the coutry to carry out their operations, now so difficult to accomplish. This is a matter, if you will permit me to say so, which it is your duty, and that of every newspaper in India, to bring again and again to the notice of the Government. It may be said much is already being done, but how little is it when compared with the vast size of our Indian possessions!

The building of the new railway station near the city is progressing under Mr. Sargon, the able contractor, to whom the Company have confided the execution of the work. There is every likelihood of the change from the camp to the city station being made before the monsoon, which will be a good thing for the Barodaites and the heavy traffic, though not so for the camp *logue*. Mr. Sargon appears to be a very energetic and highly educated man, so the Company have done well to secure his services.

SIND.

A BUTCHERY.—Yesterday forenoon one of the out-houses in Mr. G. O. Smith's compound was the scene of a frightful butchery. It appears that a young woman named Khyrattee, the wife of a horsekeeper named Rawud Khan Chandia, in Captain Cotgrave's employ, had gone to live, during her husband's absence in the districts with his master, with Mr. Smith's coachman, a man named Punna. Rawud Khan, hearing of this, came to Kurrachee, and proceeding to his wife's abode, where also dwelt her mother, asked the former to return and live with him. On the woman refusing to do so, the husband drew a large knife and stabbed her in four places. The mother gave the alarm only to be attacked by the murderer who dealt her three blows, from the effects of which it was thought she would not live the night out. The wife, though severely wounded, may possibly recover. Rawud Khan was arrested and taken before Mr. Boulton, who committed him to jail. The man Punna was also brought up on a charge of adultery with the woman Khyrattee, and remanded. Rawud Khan confessed to his crime.—*Sindian, Jan.* 17.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR.—No intelligence has yet been received in Madras of the probable date of the departure from England of Lord Napier, the Governor elect of Madras. H. E. Sir William Denison will not leave India so early as the second steamer next month, but, dependent on the date of Lord Napier's arrival, will, it is expected, not remain in Madras after the second steamer in March.—*Times, January* 17.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.—It seems probable that the Committee appointed to consider the rearrangement of medical allowances, which is now sitting in Calcutta, will not complete its labours so soon as was originally expected, and it is said that it will adjourn its sittings to Simla so soon as the Viceroy leads the annual exodus from Calcutta. At any rate there is little chance of the changes proposed by the Committee coming into force until next year at earliest. It is confidently stated that the report of the Committee will prove peculiarly favourable to the interests of the Madras medical officers.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

WE hear from Dewangiri. that the unfortunate natives (who were seized and taken prisoners by the Bhooteas about a year ago) have now been brought in, and they tell a pitiable story of how they suffered during their slavery. Their hands were tied and a rope fastened round their bodies, and so secured one to another, and made to do all kinds of hard labour. They were miserably fed, did not get rice, or what they were accustomed to, but were forced to eat meat and other things, by which they say they have lost their caste.

The sowar of the 14th Cavalry has also been sent in. He had received a severe wound in the foot at the attack on Dewangiri, and was carried into a dooly on his way to the rear, but the dooly-bearers ran away and left him; he managed to crawl some short way, and hide himself, but after two days the enemy discovered him, and though he was lying on the ground, the brutes wounded him in several places with their knives. He was taken to Yongar and treated badly, but when we gave up the prisoners we had taken, they behaved a little better to him. The other missing sowar must be dead, for he was dreadfully wounded, and could not possibly have survived any ill-treatment: one more prisoner arrived also, he was a dresser in the Sapper's hospital

There is no news of the guns, and these men seem to think it very unlikely that Tongsoo Penlow will send them back at all. It is a pity there was anything said about them in the Treaty, for now Government will be obliged to insist on their being returned.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Government have at last settled the appointments to the Command of the Peshawur Division and the Allahabad Brigade. We now hear, on the best authority, that General Hally, C. B., has been transferred to Peshawur, General Rainier has been appointed to Lahore, and Colonel Fitzmayer, R. A., has been nominated to Allahabad.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 17.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS—13TH JAN.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE JUSTICE MORGAN.)

BRIBERY.

The Queen vs. Notobur.

Mr. Graham, Q. C., for the prosecution.

Messrs. Bell and Woodroffe for the defence.

The prisoner in this case was committed by Mr. Branson on a charge of having on the 30th November last, on board the vessel *Radama*, then lying in the river Hooghly, abetted an offence punishable with imprisonment, in having offered to one Mr. B. C. Sage, a public servant, to wit, an officer of Customs, the sum of Rs. 100 as a reward for showing him, the prisoner, some favour, by allowing by one hundred maunds of salt in excess of a certain rowana to be landed from the vessel.

The prosecutor in this case was Mr. Sage, the Preventive Officer, and the prisoner, a soucar in the employ of a firm in Calcutta. About the end of November last, the ship *Radama* came into this port laden with salt, consigned to the firm with which the prisoner was employed, and which the prisoner was sent to receive, the Customs officer on board being Mr. Sage. On the last day of November, Mr. Sage, who was engaged in watching the discharge of the salt, received an offer from the prosecutor of Rs. 100, which he was willing to pay if the Custom House officer would allow one hundred maunds of salt to leave the ship in excess of the quantity weighed and booked. Mr. Sage consented to the arrangement, and took the money, taking care at the same time to have unperceived witnesses of the transaction. He immediately after wrote off to his superior officer, informing him of the circumstances, the result of which report was that the prisoner was arrested. It also came out in evidence that prisoner's principals were not in Calcutta at the time of the transaction, and that he must in all probability give the bribe not only for the purpose of saving duty, but also with the intention of defrauding either the consigners or the consignees.

The jury, after a brief consultation, found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship reserved the sentence.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 15.

SMALL CAUSE COURT,—12TH JAN.

(BEFORE E. DACOSTA, ESQ.)

The Steam Tug Association, Limited, vs. Golaub Nacoda.

This was a suit brought to recover Rs. 150, being the balance due upon a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, drawn in favour of the plaintiffs by the defendant.

Mr. Arrakiel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Barrow for the defendant.

Plaintiffs' case was that the defendant had engaged the services of the steamer *Atlas* at the Reef buoy to tow up the *Hamoody* to the Armenian Ghaut, and agreed to pay for the said services, Rs. 1,000, and executed a promissory note for the same in favour of the plaintiffs. The *Atlas* towed the vessel up to Garden Reach, but it being then flood tide the mate pilot had ordered the *Atlas* to cast off, as she could not proceed further in tow of the ship according to the Port Regulations.

Mr. Barrow first moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiffs' company was not a registered company; and, secondly, for a judgment in favour of the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiffs did not fulfil the terms of their contract, which were to tow the ship to Armenian Ghaut, whereas they had left the vessel at Garden Reach.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 15.

COLONEL COLIN MACKENZIE.

(*From the Pioneer, Jan.* 17.)

A FRIEND has put us in possession of further items of information, not noticed by the *Friend of India*, in regard to the character and career of the gallant and chivalrous officer, Colonel Colin Mackenzie, who has just left India, though not, we hope, for ever. A short time ago, in noticing the contemplated departure of this officer, we mentioned that the wounds which he had received were inflicted by mutinous soldiers under his command—a fact which we merely stated as a fact, without the slightest intention of disparaging the gallant Colonel for whose high character and acknowledged bravery we, in common with all who are acquainted with his services, entertain the most sincere respect.

The *Friend* has referred to the pension of £200 per annum granted to Colonel Mackenzie by Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence in Council; but he has not mentioned that an application made in 1856 for the pension of his rank, on the ground of his numerous and severe wounds at Bolaram, was refused by the Court of Directors, because "pensions for wounds were only granted for those received from an enemy, and not from mutineers;" although in 1841 Colonel Houghton had received a pension for wounds inflicted under circumstances precisely similar, having been cut down in a mutiny of the Shah's Artillery at the commencement of the outbreak at Cabul. It was in reference to this rejection of Colonel Mackenzie's well-founded application that one of the greatest of India's statemen pronounced the entire proceeding as a "dirty business." The fact is that jealousy and detraction were even then at work, and secret disparagement of Colonel Mackenzie's conduct during that critical *emeute* at Bolaram, with sneers at his religious enthusiasm, had found their away to high quarters, and were repeated, though in more open form, on the occasion of his second application in 1858.

In stating on a former occasion that Colonel Mackenzie's wounds were inflicted by the mutinous soldiers under his command, we were so far correct, that the great majority of his wounds were thus received. No less than eleven sabre cuts and stabs were thus inflicted, one on the head cutting down to the brain, and two severe contusions; but we are glad to correct this statement by adding that, in additton to these terrible wounds, Colonel Mackenzie bears the honourable scars of two sabre cuts, and a most severe contusion at the back of the head, received, while he was fighting his way into cantonments, after defending the Fort of Nishan Khan to extremity. He had a bullet in his shoulder also at the battle of Behmasoo, where he and four other officers went to the front and *pelted* the enemy with stones! Three of these brave spirits were killed on the spot, Mackenzie and Colin Troup alone surviving. For none of these wounds did he apply for compensation. We concur fully with our respected contemporary in deprecating the neglect and indifference which such a character has experienced at the hands of the Supreme Government, and trust we may yet see him in a position wherein his rare and noble qualities may again have scope for honourable development.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

(*From the Pioneer, Jan.* 17.)

WE are not surprised to find questions of Currency have little apparent interest for the general public. The debate on Mr. Massey's Bill to amend the Currency Act was one of the best which has been reported since he joined the Council. Except in Calcutta, it has not in this Presidency attracted any attention. There is, however, a feeling in countries where public opinion finds a readier expression than here—that currency is a mystery too intricate and involved for popular discussion. It is not strange, then, that in India problems connected with this science are left to be debated, notwithstanding their interest to the mass, by the few who, from choice or necessity, have made financial operations and the theories of monetary science their special study. We regret, however, that even in the Council Chamber it is possible to display an ignorance of the first principles of currency which we did not expect to find. We confess to have seen with some astonishment statements propoundod by the Commander-in-Chief which, though involving error, have been allowed to pass unchallenged and unnoticed.

Sir William Mansfield displayed, while in Bombay, a keen interest, in, and a large acquaintance with, adminstrative questions other than military. He delivered able speeches on subjects on which most of his predecessors had been silent. Gold currency, time bargains, are matters on which he has spoken with ability. We have no doubt that his not silent votes will be of great service to the Vice-regal Legislature. In the debate, however, upon Mr. Massey's Bill, reported in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last, Sir William has been misled into a very erroneous statement, going far to destroy the value of his opinion on questions of Currency—a mis-statement of which he would never have been guilty had he possessed a really practical acquaintance with the subject.

In the concluding observations of his otherwise able speech, the Commander in Chief remarked that "India had reached that point of development when her monetary wants demand a currency of gold;" and he went on to say:—"Silver is the currency of a comparatively poor country: gold is the currency of a rich one. During the last eight years we have seen the most extraordinary advance in the way of riches throughout India. This is evidenced in every manner possible by the enormous increase of transactions in the great centres of trade, not only in the Presidency Towns, but in the Provinces also. It is shown by the opening of new communications in all directions and by the use made of them. The Post Office returns even display that the number of letters has almost doubled in the time mentioned. We are therefore justified in saying that we are witnessing the conversion of India from a state of poverty to a state of wealth, and that she must be treated accordingly. We have seen the like take place in France and in the United States. France fifty years ago was comparatively a poor country: she is now a rich one. Accordingly, though not quite fixed by law, she has absolutely adopted a gold currency, and the silver franc has become a *de facto* token coin."

It would appear from this, if not positively stated by the speaker in so many words, that Sir William Mansfield looks upon the change which has certainly taken place in the French currency as the natural result of the increasing wealth of France. A greater error than this—a conclusion more opposed to facts, cannot be imagined. A great fallacy underlies the statement thus made. Sir William has entirely misapprehended the character of the movement which, in France, drove out silver and substituted for it gold. That movement was not the result of the increasing wealth of France. It had nothing whatever to do with the riches or poverty of the country. Had the wealth of France been steadily decreasing, the other circumstances of the case remaning the same—the same result must infallibly have occurred. The movement was nothing more than the result of a double standard, and a alteration in the relative value of the two metals.

Strange to say, one of the few writers on Currency in this country, while recommending the introduction of a paper currency, had, so far back as 1856, pointed to this very movement as an instance of the effects of a double standard in coin. We believe we are right in saying that a similar reference to this change was made, both by Mr. Newmark in his pamplet on the new supplies of gold, and by Sir J. Melville in evidence given before the House of Commons Committe in 1853, whith reference to the dangers of a double standard in India. In November 1865, the movement was particularly noticed and commented on by the *Economist*. At all events, the facts of the case in question are notorious. The change in France from a silver to a gold currency was a necessary consequence of the altered relation which the precious metals bore to one another in 1850, as compared with their relative values in the 18th century—as fixed by law in a country possessing a double standard.

The scientific law which regulated the movement in question is well known to all who have studied monetary science. If gold and silver are legal tender to any amount, and the comparative value of gold with reference to silver is fixed in any country at 1 to 21, while its actual market value in the rest of the world is 1 to 20, every debtor paying in silver would suffer a loss of 5 per cent: paying in gold he would be proportionally benefitted.

The case in France was analogous to this. Prior to 1785 the lous d'or, which was virtually worth 25 livres 10 sols, was rated at 24 livres, so that every debtor paying in gold sufferd a loss of 1 livre 10 sols upon every 24 livres of liability. Gold in consequence was nearly banished from circulation. Soon after the gold discoveries in California and Australia, France, in common with other countries having a double standard, appointed a Commission to report upon the whole question of a double standard as affected by the new gold supplies, and to advice whether resort should be had to a single standard, or a change should be made in the fixed relative value of the two metals. The French Commission recommended that nothing should be done at the moment.

The necessary result of such a combination of circumstances as existed in France—a result which had been predicted—at once took place. While the relative value, as fixed by French law, of the two precious metals remained unaltered in France, the price of silver in the markets of the world rose fully 5 per cent. in relation to gold. Silver, it was at once seen, had a fixed price in France below its real price, and a profit was always obtainable by purchasing silver in France with gold. This being the case, gold took the place of silver in the currency of France, and the French mint which, in former years, had struck hardly any other than silver coins, coined now nothing but gold; all the silver coin which was not absolutely required for purposes of exchange being melted and sold as bullion.

We have entered so much into the causes which led to the change in the French currency that we have not time to point to the second fallacy contained in Sir William's speech—that silver is the currency of a poor country, gold the currency of a rich one. This is not necessarily the case. Incidentally we may remark that both Holland and Belgium, neither of which can be called poor countries, have a silver currency. Both those countries formerly possessed a double standard, but at the gold discoveries in California both had recourse to the step, not of demoneytising silver but of demoneytising gold.

Notwithstanding however, the mistakes into which he has fallen, we are glad to see the Commander-in-Chief bearing out of the character he earned for himself in Bombay, and taking an active share in the debates of the Legislative Council.

PIRACY.

WE have been favoured by Captain Mortinsen, of the Hamburg barque *Looling*, now in Amoy, with the following report:—

On the 12th instant, information was forwarded to H. M.'s gunboat *Grasshopper*, that a fleet of pirates were in the vicinity of Amoy. She accordingly got up steam, and left the Harbour at midnight. On the 13th, at 2 A. M., two hours after her departure, arriving in Chimmo Bay, she fell in with three piratical junks, and another, a trader, which had been captured by them. The pirates fired one shot; which, however, did not fall near the gunboat, who replied with a shell. They then took to the water and succeeded in reaching the shore. The commander of the gunboat, quickly landing his crew to pursue them, managed to capture nineteen of their number, about fifty others escaping. The *Grasshopper* returned to Amoy the next day, and delivered over the miscreants to the native authorities. The Captain of the captured trading junk had been killed by the pirates during the fight.

The leader of the last batch of pirates captured had been flayed alive, it is said, in a most elaborate style.—*Evening Mail, Dec.* 17.

WE have received the following information relative to the steamers mentioned below:—The *Oriflamme* has been sold in New York to run between San Francisco and the Coast of Mexico; the *Promise* has been sold to the Japanese; the *Lanecfield* will proceed immediately to Hongkong, where she will be fitted with new boilers; and the *Martin White*, *Hercules* and *Wusung* have been chartered by the Chinese to collect the salt tax and repress piracy on the coast. The latter step is said to have been suggested by a recent engagement near Chinhai between a body of soldiers taken down by the *Pluto* and a strong band of pirates, in which the latter were victorious.—*Shanghae News, Evening Mail, Dec.* 18.

NEW ZEALAND.

LATER NEWS FROM THE EAST COAST.

The *Wellington Evening Post* of 29th ult. says:—

The *Rangatira* brings news from Napier of an engagement having taken place on the 19th, between Major Fraser's men and the Hau-Haus, in which Ensign Ross was dangerously wounded, and eight men severely hit; 180 Hau-Haus surrendered.

The *Hawkes Bay Herald* of the 25th ult., says that Dr. Ormond has been severely wounded in the hand and thigh.

The same journal of the 14th contains the following news from Poverty Bay:—

The paddle steamer *Sturt* arrived on Saturday, at eleven A. M., bringing news of the hostile and defiant conduct of the Hau-Haus of that district, who had assembled to the number of 700, including, it was said, the miscreant Kereopa; of the bulk of the colonial forces and friendly natives under Morgan, having been transported from Waiapu by Mr. M'Lean's orders for Turanga; of an ultimatum having been sent to the rebels on the evening of Friday last, the rejection of the terms offered in which would be the signal for immediate hostilities; and of the *Sturt*, with Mr. Cooper on board, having in anticipation of the worst, been sent to Napier for a supply of arms and ammunition. The land at Waiapu belonging to the Hau-Haus has been handed over to the Government as territory forfeited by rebellion; and the prisoners released upon taking the oath of allegiance. Waiapu has been left with a garrison of thirty men, under Lieutenant Gascoine; and when the *Sturt* left upwards of 500 troops (European and native) were encamped at Turanga, ready for orders to march upon the enemy's posts.

Our dates from Otago reach to the 17th ult.

A singular case is reported by the *Daily Times*:—"A Maori named Piripi is in custody to await the result of an inquest, which will be held to-day at the Kaik, at East Taieri, on the body of a child five years old. It seems that Piripi arrived at the Kaik, near Taieri Head, about a fortnight ago, and proclaimed himself a prophet of the Hau-Haus from the North Island; and that he sent a native to the Taieri to proclaim his coming there and his powers. Arrived at the Taieri Kaik—Piripi set to work to bring the natives there to adopt his faith; it was alleged that he had performed wondrous cures in this province; and he offered to cure any sick persons. A risident at the Kaik, George Gooroa had a child suffering from fever, and we was persuaded to allow Piripi to deal with the child after a promise that a cure should be effected in 24 hours. Piripi's first order was, that a tub of cold water should be brought; and he bathed the child for some time. On the next day he commanded that some native grass should be brought, and with this the child was freely cut about the neck and breast, a mixture of gunpowder and soot being afterwards rubbed into the cuts. As might have been expected, the child became rapidly worse, and soon died. The facts became known to the authorities, and the Commissioner caused an enquiry to be made. The result was a search for Piripi, who had got down again to the settlement at the Heads, where he was yesterday taken into custody and brought to town. The Rev. Mr. Reimenschneider will act as interpreter at the inquest, which will be held by Dr. Hocken."

The *Nelson Examiner* gives the following particulars of the discovery of some gigantic fossils previously reported, The fossils are in a most perfect state, and have been thus described to us:—"The most complete specimens is that of a 'head,' with the absence of the lower jaw; the extreme dimensions of it being 3ft. 4in. by 1ft. 10in. the orbit, or what is seen of the eye, measures 4½in. by 2½ inches. The next specimen is that of a body without a neck. In this specimen the thorax shows itself highly developed but rather flat; the tail is long, the body very bulky. The wings, which are well-defined, and are large and close to the body, are separated by a saddle or cradle, very graceful in form. The feathers covering the body are of a large size, and lying close. The body lies on its side, the bulky part facing the lower ground or valley. The bad weather prevented further research. Part of the abdomen, which seemed to be very highly developed, and the legs if they were to be found, were still covered by about two or three feet of soil, and entangled in the roots of shrubs. Several detached pieces of fossils of similar kind were found not far from the same spot. From the description given of these remains, they do not appear to have belonged to a moa, but to some other gigantic bird of which we have no record in New Zealand. The gentleman who made the discovery has waited upon the Superintendent, and offers to disclose the remains to the Government."—*Tasmanian Heral, Dec.* 20.

AUSTRALIA.

THE NORTH SHORE TRAGEDY AT SYDNEY,

ONE of the most extraordinary cases of murder that has occurred in modern days, is now undergoing examination at the water police court, Sydney—a case which, for the singular and sensational circumstances which surround it, far surpasses anything yet recorded, even in fiction. The main features of the case, as abstracted from the evidence, are as follows:—About two months ago, a man named Kinder, a teller in the City Bank, Sydney, residing on the North Shore was found in his house by a medical man who had been brought to his assistance, lying shot through the temples; and from the evidence given at the inquest by his wife and a man and woman, named Bertrand, who were there at the time, it appeared that he had committed suicide, and a verdict was brought in accordingly. Shortly afterwards, however, a man named Jackson, who had been intimate with Mrs. Kinder in New Zealand, and who had followed her up to Sydney, wrote a letter to Bertrand headed "Murder! Murder!! Murder!!!" and threatening, if the latter did not hand him over £20, to publish what he knew of the transaction. Bertrand, a dentist, residing in Wynyard-square, summoned Jackson for threatening language, and the latter was sent to Darlinghurst gaol for twelve months, for an attempt to extort money. In the mean time Bertrand made an attempt on the virtue of his own sister, who resided in his house, but who resisted and left him to stay with a friend. About the same time he also attempted the virtue of a Mrs. Robinson, residing at the Glebe, and a friend of his own wife, but was also repulsed. Mrs. Robinson informed her husband of what had taken place, and Bertrand was in consequence sent to gaol in default of bail, for a criminal assault upon her. Mr. Robinson, in the mean time, had told his sister, a Mrs. Defries, of the circumstances, and she in turn informed her husband. Defries gave information to the police of what had transpired, and also that Mrs. Bertrand, the wife of the prisoner, had informed Mrs. Robinson of some singular circumstances in connection with the death of Kinder. On this, Mrs. Kinder was arrested at Bathurst, where she had gone to reside, and on her were found certain letters from Bertrand, which clearly established her criminal connection with him, but which are so disgusting in their nature as to be totally unfit for publication. In one of them, however, was this remarkable passage, referring to the fact of Jackson's having been sent to gaol for threatening him, "Thus, then, *again* perish my enemies." The three prisoners, Bertrand, his wife, and Mrs. Kinder, were brought up before the magistrates on Monday, under examination, on the charge of the wilful murder of Henry Kinder, the husband of the latter prisoner. The evidence of a young man, the assistant of Bertrand, was taken, and lasted nearly all day, some of the letters found on Mrs. Kinder being also read. The evidence is to the effect that some months back Bertrand began to talk to the witness about his connection with Mrs Kinder, whom he first met, it appears, in his capacity of dentist, and at his own house. In that and subsequent conversations he frequently expressed a desire and intention to get Kinder out of the way; and, on one occasion, went over to the North Shore, in the night, armed with a tomahawk, for that purpose; but being met by some one who knew him, and who accosted him, he desisted. Some time after this he sent his assistant, the witness, to purchase a pair of pistols, and he himself, in the guise of a woman, went to look at them at the shop, in order to see whether they were suitable for his purpose. He also went to the shop of a Mr. Sharp, a butcher, in Hunter-street, and purchased a sheep's head with the wool on, replying to a question, as to what he wanted it for, that he was going to experimentalise upon it. This he took home, and some time afterwards said to the witness that he had found out that there (pointing to the temples) was the place where a man ought to be shot. (It may be remarked that the corresponding place in the head is where Kinder was shot.) He also directed the witness to purchase two red shirts, so that no marks of blood might be seen. The witness about this time got frightened, and declared his intention of having no more to do with the affair, as it was growing too tragic for him. Bertrand, however, by means of threats forced him to assist him. On the night when Kinder was shot, Bertrand, and his wife were both at Kinder's house, Mrs. Kinder being also there, and in the room. Bertrand gave Kinder a card to look at, bidding him examine it, and whilst doing so it is supposed that he placed the pistol to Kinder's head, and fired; the wound was not however fatal, and Bertrand told him that his wife had shot him, and started as if to go for medical assistance. Instead, however, of going to the medical man, who lived on the North Shore, he went over to Sydney, and was three hours away before he returned with a doctor. That gentleman did not believe the wound to be mortal, and, after dressing it, left him. Kinder, however, died soon after, and, having no suspicion of foul play, of course a verdict to the effect that he had committed suicide was brought in. It turns out, however, that poison was administered, under Bertrand's directions; and it is supposed that Mrs. Bertrand acting under coercion, gave it to the deceased. The body was exhumed, and the stomach analysed, but the evidence on that point has not been taken. Tuesday was taken up by the cross-examination of the assistant; and a number of disgusting letters from Bertrand to Mrs. Kinder were read, but little further was elicited. The evidence, as taken, has not as yet been published, and the above is only a general abstract of its more salient points. The affair is creating a great sensation in Sydney, as Bertrand was well known, having resided for several years in the city. Mrs. Bertrand is the daughter of a Mr. Palmer, a taxidermist, in Hunter-street, and is a pretty, innocent-looking young woman. Mrs. Kinder is a tall dark woman, of anything but prepossessing appearance. The court has been crowded each day.—*Melbourne Argus, Dec.* 9.

DEATH OF FIVE CHILDREN IN THE BUSH.

A FAMILY of seven—father, mother, and five children,—had recently left the service of Mr. Gell, of Lake Victoria, and had, in search of employment, gone up the Ana branch; they had been travelling some five weeks without success, and were on their way down. The extreme heat of the weather had made their journey a very toilsome one, and the absence of feed had caused their horse to be quite unable to draw their cart, which was abandoned, and what material he was capable of carrying was packed on him. On Monday, the 20th ult., the family had reached a point on Mr. Pyle's run which would necessitate a stage of 10 miles to reach the next water; there, it would appear, their horse entirely failed them, and with the intention of getting through the stage as they best could, they all started on foot. The day, however, being intensely hot, they made but little progress, and the want of water was extremely felt. The father, it would seem, turned back along the track to get some, taking with him the only vessel they had for carrying it, viz., a small billy—with this he returned—but the quantity was too small to afford the relief that was now so much needed, as the wife and children were quite prostrate from thirst; towards evening they made an effort to push through, but on night coming on they lost their track. On Tuesday morning the father set out to find the track or seek water, deceived—after going some distance—by the mirage, he made, as he thought, towards some water seemingly not far off. Disappointment met him at every turn. With difficulty he got back to where he had left his wife and children, only to find them either dead or dying—and no help, no succour, no ministering angel near to snatch them from their impending fate or soothe their last agonising moments. From Monday to Friday, this awful scene was enacting, when chance sent succour but too late to save any of the children, who were all dead, and far advanced in decomposition. The father and mother still lived, the former only being conscious. They were discovered by Mr. Pyle, the owner of the run on which they were, and who happened to pass near the spot with some cattle. Every assistance that could be rendered was most promptly given. The father quite exhausted must have shared the fate of his children had another day passed by without help, was quite conscious—the poor mother, poor creature, was in the last stage of dissolution, and was only with great difficulty snatched from the jaws of death; by force only could her mouth be opened to receive the drop of water that was to bring back life and consciousness. Mr. Pyle had them carefully removed to his station, where every attention necessary was bestowed; and they are, I believe, now approaching convalescence. The children's remains had to be interred on the spot, as they were so far advanced in decomposition as to prevent removal. The heat on three days—viz., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, out of the five that witnessed the sufferings of this wretched family must have been terrific. From what we have experienced here the thermometer would have stood at 125 to 130 degrees.—*Geelong Register, Dec.* 27.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec.* 11.)

THE death of Leopold, the wise and honest Sovereign of Belgium, may not produce the paralysis of dismay and misery which followed the sudden announcement in 1817 that his first wife, the heiress of Britain, was no more. We have, in this case, had some preparation for the evil tidings. Moreover, in him hopes have not been baffled and frustrated: Leopold has done a full life's work for his people. Nevertheless it will not remove the regret of Belgium or Europe at missing a security and guarantee, which they highly valued and still need, that it was enjoyed so long. Of course the chief loss is to Belgium. The progress she has made in statesmanship under the tutelage of Leopold, the calm forbearance with which he trained her to exercise her constitutional liberty, all the elevation and dignity he has imparted to her national character, are but faculties enabling her the more poignantly to feel her bereavement. But the loss spreads far beyond the narrow limits of the good King's realm. The Sovereigns of Europe deem themselves members of one family, all akin, brothers and cousins in royalty. If so, they are, it must be confessed, a very quarrelsome, selfish, and envious brotherhood. In such a family Leopold may be imagined to have performed the part of the beneficent uncle of the novel, who sympathises and sagacious, soothes the wayward, advises the rash, succours the embarrassed, shames the unscrupulous, and in all ways endeavours to keep things smooth. We in England have had many opportunities of watching the vigilance and promptitude with which he at once set about obviating any source of difficulty or discontent. So surely as any grave crisis threatened England or her Royal Family, so surely did our journals just remember to notice an unostentatious visit of the Belgian King to his English relations, to which, however, the public would insist on attributing, in great part, the wholesome measures which might soon after follow. Nor was it a small advantage to Europe to have always at hand so painstaking and fearless an arbitrator. In this capacity Leopold in a great degree answered the purpose of a standing European Congress, or a Court of Honor for States. However overpowering might be a disputant's strength, and however sincerely he might be convinced of the rectitude of his cause, he felt shame in resisting the award of an arbitrator so disinterested, so courteous, and, except by the reverence due to his character, so powerless. While, then, we owe this full fruitage of a life which, like that of our late chief minister, was wanting in nothing

That should accompany old age—
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends—

yet we may be excused, as we retrace the services he rendered to liberty and order, in so to say, pitying Belgium and civilization for losing the aid of his courage and sagacity in the difficulties which his death may be the means of accelerating.

Leopold (George Christian Frederick), the son of Duke Francis of Saxe Coburg, was born on the 16th of December, 1790, so that had he lived six days more he would have completed his seventy-fifth year. His grand-uncle was the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who commanded in chief the Austrian army in Flanders in 1793 and 1794. His youth and early manhood until the fall of Napoleon were passed under circumstances so critical for the very existence of his house as hardly to encourage the exhibition of any of the striking features of character which excite jealousy; but those very circumstances formed in fact an incomparable school for tact, reticence, patience, toleration, fortitude—the qualities, indeed, which Leopold afterwards so conspicuously displayed, and to which he owes his honourable fame. His importance began with his visit to England in the latter end of 1815, after the failure of the preliminary negotiations for an union between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Charlotte. Prince Leopold was then of the great group of "German fortune-hunters," as they have been sneeringly called, who have, almost without exception, justified their good fortune. At the time when he attracted the partiality of the richly endowed daughter of the Isles, Prince Leopold was a shy, well-looking, well-grown young man of twenty-five, with a reputation for steadiness and economy which in those days acquired him almost as much ridicule as respect. Some journals of the time were never tired of holding up to contempt a suitor for the hand of the heiress of the British Empire who could not look a woman in the face, or speak an intelligible word of English, and who lodged on a second floor in High-street, St. Marylebone, the general opinion, however, was fairly stated in the *Morning Chronicle* of the day." Prince Leopold seems well calculated to make a favourable impression on Englishmen; his face, good-natured, intelligent, and diffident—his manners, simple and unassuming—even the plainness of his customary attire—are congenial to English taste, because they are indicative of what is most respectable in the English character. On the 14th of March, 1816, Lord Liverpool delivered to the House of Lords a message from the Prince Regent intimating that a treaty of marriage was concluded between the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe Coburg. The marriage was celebrated on the night of Thursday, the 2nd of May 1816, and on the 6th of November of the following year the happy wife, who had been until that very day in uninterruptedly good health, died suddenly, after giving birth to a stillborn child. It is unnecessary to speak of the passion of sorrow which then fell on the whole land. The national distress is faithfully recorded in some of the most pathetic verses of the language. Still less necessary is it to speak of the prostration in which this bereavement left the widower. If the lost wife had been less attractive and amiable, and less devoted to and proud of her husband, she notoriously and manifest[illegible] importance and position would alone explain [illegible] most cynical the grief which he did nothing to [illegible] but could not conceal. A man may, however, be a disinterested sorrow, even where the event sorrowed for ruins great interests. There is every reason to believe that Prince Leopold's grief was as little ignoble as human passion can be. It was from this time that he chiefly won the regard of Englishmen. The people felt something of gratitude to him, for the period of brief happiness which he had given to their beloved Princess; and even the broken ties were in a manner renewed by his sister's marriage in the following year to the Duke of Kent. Thus for years Prince Leopold lived on quietly, chiefly in England, beloved by his dependants and honoured by his neighbours at Esher, until the events of the Netherlands summoned him to amore [illegible] Once, indeed, in 1830, the offer of the throne of Greece came to tempt him from his seclusion; but the Prince was repelled by the unstable and intriguing character of the public men of that country, and declined the invitation. The kingdom of the Netherlands had been created doubtless as a northern rampart against France; but its southern portion, now constituting Belgium, hardly partook those feelings of hostility. Community of religion and views of extreme license in politics and philosophy inherited from the first French Revolution, were to a certain extent bonds of sympathy with

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France, and in the same degree grounds of alienation from Holland. King William I. had thus two powerful enemies ready made—episcopacy and democracy. In vain, to conciliate the philosophical spirit of the country, he established the secular college of Louvain. In vain to conciliate the clerical party, did he repudiate the dislike of the Dutch for the Catholics (*de Roomsche*) and earnestly proclaim the perfect equality of the two faiths. In vain even he negotiated the Concordat of 1827. The bishops accepted the Concordat, but never forgave him the foundation of the irreligious college; and in order to revenge themselves did not hesitate to form a strict political alliance with the very party the King's mere toleration of which was the chief cause of their displeasure. It was at this time 1829, that O'Connell was agitating for Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Union. His proceedings became the exact model for the Belgian agitation. There were the same cries against Protestant ascendency, the same combinations in favour of administrative separation. Here, however, ended the resemblance between the two countries. Ireland was poor and wretched, to a degree that even its present state hardly assists us to remember. Belgium was richer than she had ever been, and still rising in prosperity. It was in this state of feeling that the Three Days of July burst upon all parties, and upon almost all unpleasantly. The Belgian clergy feared that a revolution would involve annexation to France—*i. e.*, to a country where Jesuits and the Congregation were detested. The Liberal party, whose real desires tended to a federative republic, were alienated from France by her adherence to the monarchical form of government. Both great parties would fain at this time have made up their differences with William, but it was too late. The masses whom they had elaborately stimulated would not be pacified at their good pleasure. On the King's birthday, the 26th of August, 1830, an insurrection broke out in Brussels, followed by kindred disorders all over the country. Violence on the part of authority, just enough to exasperate, without the logical and inexorable severity which awes and quells, produced the usual result. The revolt became general, and resulted, on the 20th of September, in the formal dismemberment of the kingdom of the Neitherlands, into the two kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, by the authority of the Conference of London. There remained only the selection of a Sovereign or the state thus created. The first choice of the people had fallen on the Duke of Nemours, but Louis Phillpe anxious not to increase the jealousies of the Continent against his new throne, prudently declined the Belgian crown on behalf of his son. It is probable that, with the view of conciliating England, he at the same time suggested Prince Leopold. However this may be, Leopold, once suggested, was accepted, without opposition as without enthusiasm, on the 4th of June, by 152 votes out of 196. No acclamation greeted the announcement. Indeed, it was unmistakable that Leopold was at first the endured, not the desired Sovereign of the Belgians, and that all the love, esteem, and authority which came in time to surround him, were the creation of his own ability and virtues.

Before leaving England he had placed in Lord Grey's hands a letter describing the arrangements he contemplated with regard to his pension, to Claremont, and to the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The letter was characteristic of the honourable and considerate nature of the writer. As Sovereign of Belgium, he declined to draw any money from the British Exchequer. When his outstanding debts had been paid, he desired that as much of his pension as should be necessary for the purpose should be applied to the maintenance of the estate of Claremont, and the payment of salaries and allowances to his former servants, as well as of those charitable subscriptions which either the Princess Charlotte or himself had been accustomed to make. The rest of the money was to be returned to the Treasury. Prince Leopold also resigned the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The saving to England from King Leopold's delicacy and disinterestedness was no less than £35,000 a year.

King Leopold certainly entered upon his reign in no halcyon times; and for many years he unquestionably regretted, at frequent intervals, the peace and security of Claremont. His very first duty after receiving the crown was to defend in arms. But he was no heaven-born general; and it must be confessed that the Prince of Orange, in the short, but for him glorious, campaign of the Sambre, took some revenge upon the happy rival who had twice hitherto—in the competition for the hand of our Princess Charlotte, and for the throne of Belgium—defeated him. After this campaign the famous Twenty-four Articles, drawn up in London by the representatives of the Five Powers, superseded the preliminaries of January. By this act Limburg and Luxemburg were to be divided between Holland and Belgium, and a third part of the Netherlands debt was henceforth to devolve on Belgium. This arrangement, though in reality almost too favourable to Belgium, gave that country only mediocre satisfaction; and the stormy discussions it occasioned, coinciding with the revival of a strong Orange party, and with the decay of commerce in Ghent, Bruges, Verviers, and Antwerp, which produced in its turn frequent tumults, made the first months of Leopold's reign very uneasy and critical. These very agitations, however, were ultimately advantageous to him inasmuch as they inspired in William I. hopes of a reaction in the Southern provinces, which, whether or not they might have been afterwards justified, were certainly at that time unfounded. In this persuaton the King of Holland determined to resist the execution of the London potocols, particularly of Article IX., which decreed the free navigation of the Scheldt. The result was that an English fleet blockaded the river, and a French army captured the citadel and garrison of Antwerp. As William still maintained his attitude of contumacy, the Five Powers guaranteed to Belgium the temporary possession of the disputed provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg, together with a release from outstanding arrears to the estimated amount of £350,000. This smoothed the path for Leopold, and a second marriage, which united him, on the 9th of August, 1832, to Louse Marie Therese, the eldest daughter of the King of the French, seemed to promise him the cordial support of his great neighbour. Assured thus of breathing time from external assault, the King of the Belgians could give himself to the study of the Constitution, which he had sworn, and fully intended to observe, and to the direction of affairs to the extent in which they admitted of the Sovereign's action. This extent was very small. The Constitution conceded freedom to the Belgians with no grudging hand. It enacted the absolute liberty of the press, of worship, of teaching, and of association. All public functions were elective, including even the highest judicial ones. Nothing was left to the King save the nomination of a Ministry and the influence his personal character might beget. This last, however, in time sufficed to secure Leopold all the power requisite for performing a great part: but this was not the case at first, nor for a long time. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the King of the Belgians stepped into public life at once an Ulysses; that he mastered by intuition the character of his people, and of the particular public men at the head of affairs, so as to be able to avoid the shoals and quicksands which beset an untried king in a young State just issuing from a revolution. On the contrary, it may be said that Leopold's policy for many years, though admitting of plausible defence, was nevertheless radically unwise. It was his safety, however, that, always watchful and reflective, never wilful or impulsive, he was open to the instruction of events, until he became at last, to some extent, their master. The truth is, King Leopold felt himself infected with two original sins, which he must by every means endeavour to expiate—his revolutionary origin and his Protestantism. In his opinion the aristocracy and the episcopate could never be thoroughly attached to a heretic prince issuing from a popular revolution. Leopold throught much upon the fate of the Emperor Joseph II. and of his own predecessor, William I., who had both found political Catholicism too strong for them. His imperfect idea of the power of public opinion in Belgium led him to underrate the support it might have offered him; and for many years his ruling anxiety was only to conciliate the aristocratic and priestly party by prodigal marks of confidence. It was thus that, during the long years of the Ministries of M. M. de Theux, Nothomb, and Van de Weyer, the King became more and more unpopular with the great Liberal party. Indeed, for a long time even such able men as M. M. Devaux, Rogier, and Lebeau thought poorly of Leopold's ability. His unpopularity was heightened by a series of calamities which the country in those years had to traverse.

The great linen manufacture, which for centuries had constituted the chief wealth of Southern Flanders, was almost extirpated by the competition of other nations more prompt to adopt the succour of machinery. The distress in large districts became so intense that the flesh of horses and dogs was publicly sold at famine prices. The failure also of the enterprise for the colonization of Guatemala, and, above all, the compulsory amputation which the country suffered of portions of Limburg and Luxemburg (when, in 1839, the arrangement by which Belgium had gained so much was terminated by the King of Holland's tardy acceptance of the London protocols), the reimposition of the Scheldt dues, and of a portion of the Dutch arrears, increased the irritation of the country, and consequently the unpopularity of the King, to such a point that the latter seriously contemplated abdication. Instead of this confession of importance, Leopold resorted to a change of conduct. He no longer attempted to buy off, as it were, by forced but unlimited complaisance, the parties—sacerdotal and territorial—whom he had hitherto considered his chief dangers. He resolved to withraw himself from all participation in the contest, to cultivate an impassibility and impatiality, apparently amounting almost to apathy, and so to entrench himself in the almost sinecure isolation which the Constitution contemplated for the Sovereign. At first, no doubt, this seeming insensibility of King Log, in the midst of the most violent revolutions of public opinion, this automatic deference to the bare fact of an official majority, did not fail to attract plenty of scorn. Nevertheless the wisdom, because the honesty, of the course soon became manifest. The parties whom he no longer sought to court, or depress, began assiduously to court him. His only object being to discern, in order to satisfy, the desire of the nation, the national will and his own became by popular association inextricably identified; and every party leader felt that to have Leopold on his side was to have the country too. From this time the King's popularity steadily and rapidly mounted, until the French Revolution of February proved, to the admiration of Europe, the tenacity and strength which a Constitution can attain on the condition of not being too rigid. The fall of the kindred House of Orleans actually confirmed Leopold's security. In order distinctly to define his position he renewed his proposal to abdicate; but the nation, which a few years before would perhaps have welcomed the chance, were now dismayed beyond measure at the very suggestion. His forgotten and neglected sovereignty had become in the eyes of the Patriot party the palladium of national independence, while the Liberals rallied round the throne which now never opposed an impediment to progress. It thus came to pass that in 1848 the man in all Belgium who probably cared least for the crown was the king.

And this has been the general attitude of Leopold towards his people ever since. Monotonous, so to say, in the midst of continual variety, the King's policy has been an almost ostentatious abstinence from governmental action: that of every party has been an anxious reference to his pleasure and opinion. This disinterestedness, this impartiality, combined with a simple life and kindly manners, gave a popularity to the King in his latter years which was constantly becoming more tender. This reacted on the esteem in which he was already held for his wisdom and conciliating temper [illegible]

[illegible] Waluyeff, [illegible] examination [illegible] Among other historical questions, he [illegible] boy, "Were the Romans a quiet people?" "They were warlike," said the child, "and revolutionary," added the dignitary. "They offended their Cæsars, as the Poles are offending their Czars, and that is the reason why they have disappeared from the face of the earth."

AN ILLOGICAL REASON.—Last year a clergyman in Sussex offered up the prayer for rain; and, the service ended, was asked by the farmers why he had done it, as rain would destroy the wheat crop? The good man was sorry, but had listened to a parishioner who wanted rain for his turnips! So it is—such-like payers are offered up from the narrow view of our own selfish interests, and often to the injury of our neighbours, if granted. The Bishop of Oxford prays to God to lift *His hand* from the cattle! Would it not be better for man to lift his hand to apply the remedy which his head had discovered, to use the means which God has given him, to cure the cattle plague?—*Examiner.*

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.

Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..................	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do. ...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do. ..	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain...	3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5 „ „
„ „ 12 „	6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	.... 2s. 1⅛d.	„
„ 3 do.	.... 2s. 1d.	„
„ 2 do.	.... 2s. 1d.	„
„ 1	.... 2s. 1d.	„
On demand	.... 2s. 1¼d.	„
On Scotland do.	} 2s. 0⅞d.	
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	} 2s. 0⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when selling, paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. [illegible], Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS [illegible]VUNDASS, Esq.
[illegible] } The Bank of England.
} The Bank of London.
[illegible]ris Bankers.
[illegible] HOTTINGUER & Co
Solicitors.
[illegible] HORN, and MANISTY
[illegible] No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
[illegible] R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
[illegible] J. Leitch, Esq., do.

[illegible] on the Bank of London and Messrs [illegible] following current rates of Exchange:—
[illegible] sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
[illegible] do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
[illegible] do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
[illegible] do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 [illegible] do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sig[illegible] nt are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are on[illegible] ly drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making ar[illegible] angements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cen[illegible] t. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 mo[illegible] nths' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts l[illegible] and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will rec[illegible] Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charg[illegible] for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sa[illegible] of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Inter[illegible] or Dividends ... ... ¼ [illegible]
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ [illegible]
Any further infor[illegible] mation as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on a[illegible] pplication, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના એન્ડ જાપાન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £35 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..........................	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund.............................	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Four „ „	2s. 0⅜d.	„
Three „ „	2s. 0¼d.	„
Two „ „	2s. 0⅛d.	„
One „ „	2s. 11¾d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland..........	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........	1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent.	per annum	
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manage

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at	2s. 0⅞d.	„
3 do. ... ... at	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do. ... ... at	2s. 0⅝d.	„
1 do. ... ... at	2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office) .... at	2s. 0¼d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *shares of* Rs. 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Calliarjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5	per cent. per annum.
„	6	„	6	„ „
„	9	„	7	„ „
„	12	„	8	„ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3	months	....	5 per cent.
„ 6	„	....	6 „ „
„ 9	„	....	7 „ „
„ 12	„	....	8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove their primary cause, and soon restore the patient to sound health. Nervous or sick headaches, and depression of spirits, may be speedily relieved by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury, or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

London Society, Vol. VII. July to Dec. 1865...Rs.	7	4
——————Christmas Number	1	0
Once a Week, Ditto	0	8
Temple Bar. Vol. for XV.	4	4
——————, Cover	0	12
Good Words, Vol. 1865	5	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1865...	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec. ...	3	0
Millais's Illustrations: a collection of drawings on wood. By J. A. Millais, R. A. ...	12	0
Lives of Boulton and Watt, principally from the Soho MSS. Comprising also a history of the invention and introduction of the Steam-Engine. By Samuel Smiles ...	15	12
Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. Part II., from Samuel to the Captivity. By Dr. A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster... ...	12	0
Atlantic Tales. A collection of stories from the *Atlantic Monthly*	9	0
Salvator Mundi. Brief meditations, in prose and verse, on the Life of Christ. With 12 photographs.	9	8
From Cadet to Colonel: the record of a life of active service, 2 vols. By Major-General Sir Thomas Seaton, C. B...	15	12
Our Children's Pets; by Josephine. Illustrated ...	3	12
Memorials of Service in India. From the Correspondence of the late Major S. C. Macpherson, C. B., Political Agent at Gwalior during the Mutiny, and formerly employed in the suppression of human sacrifices in Orissa. Edited by his brother, W. Macpherson. With Portraits and illustrations.	9	0
Over the Pyrenees in Spain. By Mary Eyre ...	9	0
The Ingoldsby Legends: or mirth and marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq., Carmine Edition, beautifully illustrated	8	0
Notes on the Battle of Waterloo. By the late General Sir J. S. Kennedy, K. C. B. With a brief memoir of his life and services, and plan for the defence of Canada	5	12
Moore's Poetical Works complete	4	8
Burns's ditto ditto	2	12
Cawnpore. By G. O. Trevelyan, 2nd Edn. revised ...	4	8
Mildred Arkell; a novel. By Mrs. H. Wood ...	4	8
The Brooke of Bridlemere. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Cousin Phillis; and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell...	2	12
Mehemet, the Khurd; and other tales, from Eastern sources. By C. Wells	3	12
The Last Warning Cry, with reasons for the hope that is in us. By Dr. Cumming	3	12
Helen Felton's Question. By Agnes Wylde ...	3	12
Our Summer in the Harz Forest. By a Scotch Family	4	8
The Breakfast Book; comprising bills of fare ...	2	0
Rates and Taxes, and how they were collected ...	4	8
The Word—Walks from Eden. By author of "The Wide, Wide World"	2	12
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	4	8
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Vols. 1 to 3 ... ... (One volume more to complete the work).	13	8
Nursery Rhymes, new and old. Illustrated ...	3	12
Perils by Sea and Land; or, the Neapolitan Commander. By Capt. C. F. Armstrong	1	8
The Pirates of the Foam. By Captain Armstrong...	1	8
Reuben Medlicott; the coming man... ...	1	8
The Gayworthys: a story of threads and thrums...	1	2
Beeton's Riddle Book..	0	12
Strange adventures of two single gentlemen... ...	0	12
Black jokes and brown, for country or town... ...	0	12
Waverley Novels, new edn., illustrated:—		
Guy Mannering. 2 vols...	7	0
The Antiquary. 2 vols...	7	0
Rob Roy. 2 vols...	7	0
Old Mortality. 2 vols...	7	0
Heart of Midlothian. 2 vols...	7	0
Miles on Teeth: advice to the Purchasers of Horses.	1	4
Play Books.—A regular fix. Done on both sides. Cool as a Cucumber. Happy Man. Shandy McGuire. Obstinate family. The will and the way. Your life's in danger. Quiet family. Shakespeare's house to be sold. Father and Son.—Each... ...	0	8
Formulary Prescriptions for Regimental Hospitals...	0	12
Mackney's 120 Negro Songs	0	12
Waltz—Home, Sweet Home!	2	0
Polka—Jolly Dogs. By Marriott.	1	8
Galop Ditto Ditto	1	8
Quadrille.—Ditto. By Coote	2	0
——————Arrah-na-pogue. By Kelly ...	2	0
Etiquette for Gentlemen...	0	4
Cassell's Gulliver's Travels. Illustrated	5	12
A good fight in the battle of life...	5	12
Chamber's Historical Questions	2	0
Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering	12	0
Tyndall on Heat	9	8
The Adventures of Gil Blas	4	8
Mysteries of Paris, 3 vols. By Eugene Sue... ...	16	0

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS (BOUND GREEN CLOTH.

Dombey and Son. Pickwick Papers. Nicholas Nickleby—Each	3	12
Martin Chuzzlewit. David Copperfield. Bleak House—Each...	3	12
Little Dorritt	3	12
Barnaby Rudge. Old Curiosity Shop—Each ...	3	0
Oliver Twist. Sketches by Boz. Geat Expectations—Each...	2	12
A Tale of Two Cities, Rs. 2-4 American Notes ...	2	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated London News ...	Dec. 9 and 16 ...Rs.	1	4
Punch	Dec. 9 and 16...	0	12
Overland Mail	Dec. 11 and 18 ...	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette ...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette.	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
The Glasgow Saturday Post.	Dec. 9 and 16...	0	12
The Sporting Life	Dec. 6, 9, 13, and 15...	1	0
Reynolds' Newspaper ...	Dec. 10 and 17 ...	0	12
News of the World	Dec. 10 and 17 ...	0	12
Fun	Dec. 9 and 16...	0	8
Medical Times and Gazette...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
Lloyd's Newspaper	Dec. 10 and 18 ...	0	12
Bell's Life in London ...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4

FOR SALE.

The Bombay Army List, corrected to Dec. 31 ...	3	0
The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	0
The *Gazette* ditto	7	0
The Small Almanac from both Presses	1	8
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	0
The Two Portraits; or, temperance and sobriety. A moral and instructive essay. By J. M. O'Callahan.	2	0
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th edn...	14	8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs	12	8
Stokes's The Vyavahra Mayukha, &c. &c.. ...	22	8

16th January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses on front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A light English-built new Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by S. Marks.

Just landed.

A first rate park Phaeton, either to be used with or without a coach box, gilt mounted and picked out gold, dark blue, silk lining. A most elegant Carriage, only one ever imported in Bombay suitable for a Raja or Prince, worth any one's inspection.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an a Officer*)

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

HORSE FOR SALE.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A serviceable Dark Bay, strong Shigram Horse aged 6 to 7 quite and perfectly sound, this Horse to be seen on a day previous notice to the undersigned.

A very small second hand Meniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Paulunquin Shigram Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCEITY.—ESTABLISHED, 1821.

Directors.

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000.000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F. R. C. S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	-	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0		8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th February, 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
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W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies—

Madras..............	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
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Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
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Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............	„ DALGETY BUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Colcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
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DIRECTORS.

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MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1*st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2*nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3*rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4*th.* The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5*th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6*th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7*th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8*th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9*th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10*th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11*th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12*th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13*th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14*th.* Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15*th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq........................	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

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Chairman of London Board.

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Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoast pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

DESSERT FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS—Just received an elegant assortment of these articles in sets of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in a set. Each set is enclosed in a handsome Mahogany case. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 the set.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Acting Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, about 4756 Iron Hammers and 32 Axles for Carts, forming a portion of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MCEVOY, deceased.

Conditions of Sale.

TERMS—CASH; and the goods to be at the risk of the purchasers for the time when the respective lots are knocked down.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 „ T. Cloths.
1500 „ Grey Shirting.
2000 „ Chaderpots.
1000 „ Madapollams.
500 „ Jacconets.
1 Case Coloured Sarries.
1 „ Wallshade with Brackets.
2 „ Assorted Buttons and Studs.
3 „ Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
4 „ Blacking.
10 „ Assorted Beads.
An assortment of Marble Vases in great variety.
1 Case of Sample Toys and Fancy Goods.
A few cases Green Tea.
An assortment of Samples of Glassware.
2 Cases 7 R. Sarries.
2 „ Grey Dhotties.

By order of Walljee Soonderjee, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Manorderdass Juderjee:—

3 Cases Moogtas 36 ins.
5 do. 40 ins.
10 do. 45 ins.
5 do. Mooga Saddy.

On account of the concerned:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 „ T. Cloth.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq, the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 419 of 1865, the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Irons, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, Spars, Empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus and Sundry Iron, now lying at Ergul; and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Tardeo, close to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quanity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woolen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Boxes of Cheroots, &c. &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

IN RE T. RANDALL, AN INSOLVENT, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Household Furniture of the abovenamed Insolvent comprising handsomely Carved Blackwood Tables, Chairs Couches, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Dressing Glasses, English Mahogany Dining Table, Musical Box, Clock, Vases, 3 Enfield Rifles, 4 Swords, Plated Candle Sticks, Claret Jug, Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Glassware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.
A Buggy with ditto ditto.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POT STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, RAILINGS &c., IN THE FORT CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, a large shipment of very handsome Flower Pots, Flower Pot Stands, Garden Seats, Railings, &c. just now landing from the ship, which arrived from China, and made to order expressly for an indentor; to be sold solely for want of warehouse accommodation in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of E. W. WEST, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glass Doored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., One old Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 27th instant.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Hoosman Hajee Ludha and others, insolvents:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the above named insolvents, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Flannel, Merino, Alpaca, Cashmere, Woollen Cloth, pieces of Chintz and Muslin, India Book Muslins, Fiddles. Concertinas, Opera Glasses, Knitting Cases, Leather Portmanteaus, Albums, Socks, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Desks, Iron Treasure Chest, Glass Doored show Cases, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Pictures, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Govindass Doolubdass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the property of Dhurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo, and South by the property of Chow Mustur.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground with the Dwelling-house No. 66 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram, and West by the public lane.

SALE OF LARGE REAL PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of whom it may concern the following large real Pearls, &c.:—

No. 1	1	Pearl weighing	506 Chuvs.
„ 2	1	„ „	569 „
„ 3	1	„ „	499 „
„ 4	1	„ „	276½ „
„ 5	1	„ „	191 „
„ 6	1	„ „	109 „
„ 7	1	„ „	89½ „
„ 8	1	„ „	47¾ „
„ 9	1	„ „	344 „

1 Gold Snuff Box inlaid with Diamonds.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

Belonging to H. H. the Nizam's Ships "Maria Grey" and "Muckee."

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Musjeed Bunder, a quantity of used and condemned articles, from the vessels abovenamed, such as Rigging, old Copper, old Boats, &c.

SALE OF RANGOON EARTH OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street.—

30 Casks of Earth Oil.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 5 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

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